"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,355. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT

4 KILLED, 6 HURT, AS AUTOS COLLIDE

Assemblyman L. F. Denney, 1 Rabbi and Two Women Dead in the Wreckage of One Car.

RUN INTO BY W. L. MORRIS

All in His Party Seriously Injured as Gray Racer Smashed Head On Into Limousine.

HIT ON PELHAM PARKWAY

Homeseekers in the Machine Up and Crash—One of Dead Women May Be a Relative of Denney.

SCHWAB AFRAID OF TARIFF.

SEIZE CLERK FOR $600,000 THEFT

Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s Former Employe Arrested—Had $162,000 in Last.

SOLD BOOTY WHOLESALE

Union Pacific and General Electric Bonds and Stocks Carried to Philadelphia.

LONG NIGHT CONFERENCE

Bankers and Lawyers Discuss the Robbery—Prisoner Had Waldorf Room.

GEN. BOOTH SEES WORLD'S CHURCHES LOSING GROUND.

Salvation Army Head, in an Interview, Says That Organized Christianity Must Become More Practical.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

MISS WILSON BRIDE OF FRANCIS B. SAYRE

Promise to Obey Her Husband Made Part of the Marriage Service at Her Request.

THRONGS AT WHITE HOUSE

Ceremony in East Room Witnessed by a Brilliant Gathering—Place of Honeymoon Secret.

MORE THAN $500,000 PAID FOR A RAPHAEL

The Duveens Give Record Price for Cowper, "Madonna," Coming to United States.

LAST THAT CAN BE BOUGHT

Five Other Works by Raphael Still in Private Hands Are Destined for Public Collections.

VILLA ROUTS FEDERALS AT JUAREZ; REBELS DEMAND SURRENDER OF TUXPAM

Federals in "Disgraceful Retreat," the Rebel Leader Reports.

THEIR GUNS CAPTURED

Thirty Officers Stripped of Their Uniforms and Executed on the Field.

ALL-DAY ARTILLERY DUEL

Government Loss Is Said at 500, That of Rebels About 100.

RED CROSS AID IS ASKED

Train of Wounded Passing Into Juarez—Rebels Turned Into Hospitals.

Gen. Aguilar Gave Federal Garrison at Oil Port Until Midnight.

GERMAN CRUISER CALLED

Admiral Fletcher Summons the Bremen to Join Fleet at Threatened Point.

LIND SAILS WITH ADMIRAL

President's Representative Is to Decide Whether to Not to Land Marines.

HUERTA SENDING TROOPS

Also Bringing Force Aboard Ipiranga to Reinforce Federals Against Rebels.

DEMAND ANTIQUE RUGS.

WIRELESS NEWS TO TRAIN.

GERMAN HITS JOHNSON.

BEACHEY LOOPS THE LOOP.

DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

ESPIONAGE BUREAU FOUND AT GENEVA

Former French Officer Said to Head It and His Expulsion Is Ordered.

AWAITED AT EACH FRONTIER

Lecturer Will Be Arrested the Moment He Crosses Frontier of Italy, Austria, or Italy.

1,400 GERMAN FIRMS AGREE TO EXHIBIT

Will Send to San Francisco the Finest Display Their Country Has Ever Made.

TO ASK VOTE OF $500,000

Majority for It in the Reichstrag Is Expected—Germany to Be Represented at Exhibits Free of Cost.

"The Small Cowper Madonna"

By Raphael Sanzio. Bought in England for the Highest Price on Record.

J. HAZEN HYDE WEDS COUNTESS IN PARIS

Marries Widow of L. de Gontaut-Biron, the Daughter of Ex-Ambassador Leishman.

PRIVATE CHURCH CEREMONY

Bride's Brother-in-Law, Duke of Gramont, Gives Her Away—Ambassador Herrick Best Man.

$1,000 FOR CANEVARI BOOK

MORE THAN $500,000 PAID FOR A RAPHAEL

Continued from Page 1.

FROM CRIES FOR PICTURES.

POLONIUM AS MEDICINE.

QUALITY STREET" REVIVED

ROBBED WOMAN IN STORE.

BLACKSOD A FINE PORT.

MISS HIGGAR WINS APPEAL.

VICTORY FOR BARTHOU.

AIRMAN PERREYON KILLED.

SEIZE CLERK FOR $500,000 THEFT

CITY AUTO KILLS NEW ROAD AWAY

SCOTTS ARE MARRIED.

THE KAISER HARD HIT.

TO DIVIDE $50,000 REWARD.

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Halsted Cereals Co. Burlington, Vt.

JOHN B. VIB
Steel Rules & Straight Edges
ROGER C. TURNER

MISS WILSON BRIDE OF FRANCIS B. SAYRE

Continued from Page One.

Entrance of the Bridal Parties.

When the opening measures of the bridal chorus came the bridesmaids and the best man, Dr. Grenfell, the medical missionary of Labrador, who took up their position directly in front of the fresh carpeted platform, where appeared almost at the same instant the officiating clergymen, the Rev. Sylvester W. Beach of Princeton, with the bridegroom's brother, the Rev. John Nevin Sayre, who arrived less than a week ago from Germany to be at the marriage.

So well timed were these entrances that scarcely a moment elapsed before the four ushers were seen leading the procession from the State dining room, where the bride and her attendants had assembled, coming from the second floor by the small elevator which landed them at the dining-room door.

The ushers, walking two and two, were Charles F. Hughes, Jr., with Hubert Bowes of Montclair, N. J.; Edwin D. Burton, with Dr. Scovill Clark of Salem, Mass., all classmates of the bridegroom either at Williams College or at Harvard Law School. The ushers, like the best man and the bridegroom, wore dark morning coats and striped trousers. Each had a white boutonnière—the bridegroom a small orchid, the others a spray of lilies of the valley.

Following the ushers and also walking two and two were Miss Eleanor Wilson, the bride's youngest sister, and Miss Mary White of Baltimore; Miss Marjorie Brown of Atlanta, a cousin of the bride, and Miss Adelaide Scott of Princeton, and Miss Margaret Wilson, eldest sister of the bride, who walked alone directly in advance of the bride and their father. The President in his new role looked grave but particularly at ease. As he appeared with his daughter on his arm a bugle note, clear and sweet, brought to attention the assembled company. The bugler sounded the official salute entitled "The President." The hurt sound had scarce died away when the band burst forth with the bridal wedding march.

On reaching the foot of the platform the ushers and maids formed a half circle, leaving a space of about five feet directly in the centre. Through this space the bridegroom stepped forward to meet his bride, who, having descended the platform, to be followed by Miss Margaret Wilson and Dr. Grenfell, Miss Wilson stood by her sister and the best man by Mr. Sayre. In the centre of a green-covered platform lay a pure white silken rug, presented by the Minister of Peru, on which the bride and bridegroom had position for the first part of the joint ceremony, delivered by the Rev. Mr. Beach, and then knelt for the benediction of the bridegroom's brother.

The service was a unique combination of the Episcopalian and Presbyterian forms. In the latter the word "obey" is not included in the bride's promise of love, honor and cherishing, but Miss Wilson's especial request it was inserted.

As the two pledged their troth, the President and Mrs. Wilson stood hand in hand to the left of the platform.

"Who gives this woman to be married by this man?" asked the Rev. Dr. Beach.

The President stepped forward, took the hand of his daughter, and placed it in that of Mr. Sayre.

"I, Francis Bowes, take thee, Jessie Woodrow, to be my wedded wife," repeated the bridegroom after Dr. Beach, and promise and covenant, before God and these witnesses, to be thy loving and faithful husband, in plenty and in want, in joy and in sorrow, in sickness and in health as long as we both shall live."

The bride repeated the same words, except that to her response was added

How to See Switzerland

The Winter Playground of Europe's Royal Families

Let us tell you all about the joy that awaits you at Christmas time in this land of bright sunshine and dazzling snow, where Winter sports are at their best—Skiing, Tobogganing, Bobsleighing, Skating, Hockey, Curling.

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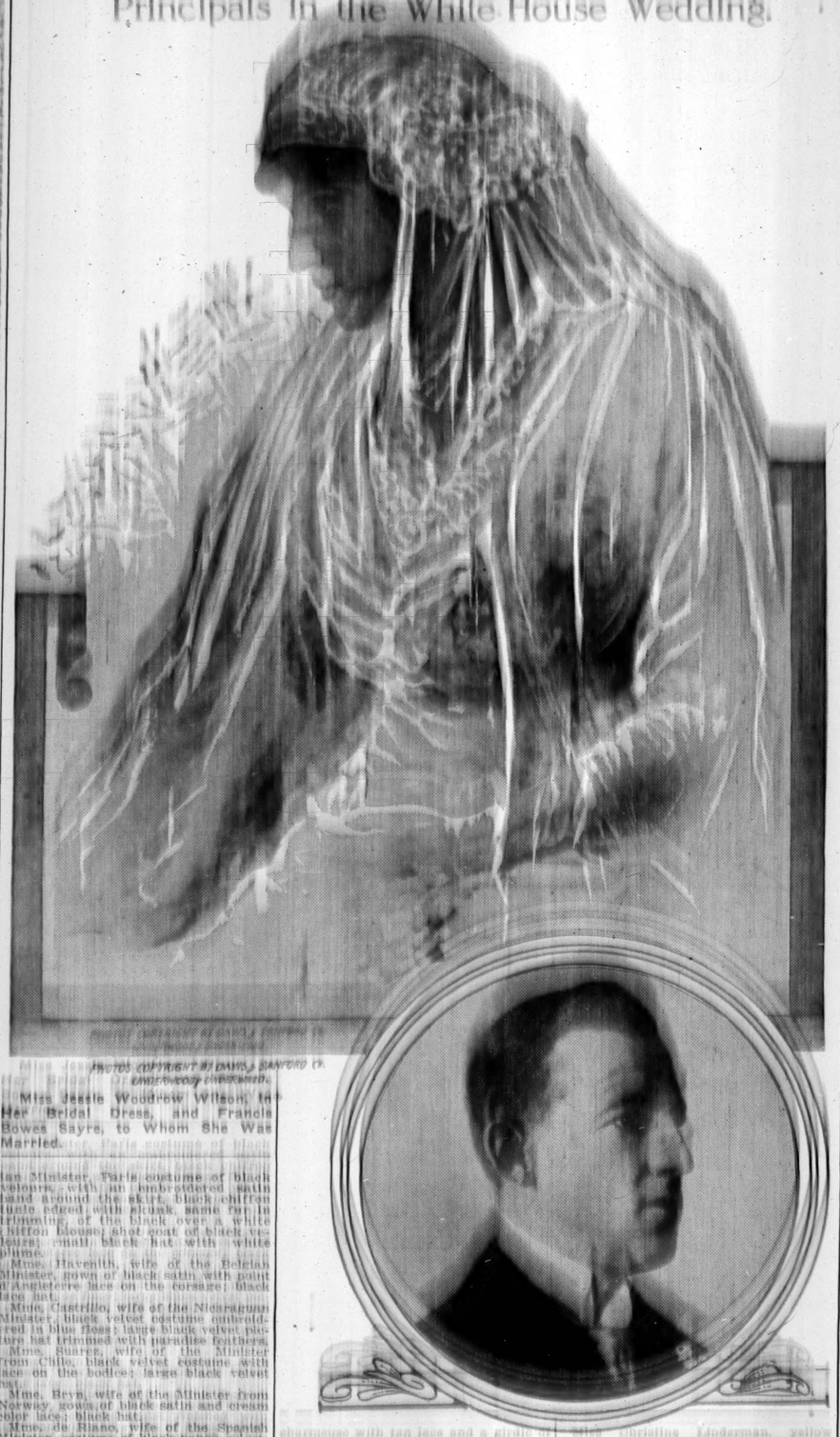
For Sprains and Bruises

The first thing to do when you meet with an injury is to soak a piece of flannel with this wonderful oil and wrap it over the place that hurts. It is antiseptic, soothing and healing, and gives quick relief. Trial bottle 10c.

Principals in the White House Wedding.



PHOTOS COPYRIGHT BY DAVIS & SANFORD (N. Y.) AND HOWARD CHRISTENSEN.

Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, in Her Bridal Dress, and Francis Bowes Sayre, to Whom She Was Married.

tan Minister, Paris costume of black velours, with an embroidered satin band around the skirt, black chiffon tunic edged with skunk, same fur in trimming, of the black over a white chiffon lining; shirt coat of black velours; small black hat with white plume.

Mme. Havenith, wife of the Belgian Minister, gown of black satin with point d'Angleterre lace on the corsage; black lace hat.

Mme. Castrillo, wife of the Nicaraguan Minister, black velvet costume embroidered in blue floss; large black velvet picture hat trimmed with paradise feathers.

Mme. Suarez, wife of the Minister from Chile, black velvet costume, with lace on the bodice; large black velvet hat.

Mme. Bryn, wife of the Minister from Norway, gown of black satin and cream colored lace; black hat.

Mme. de Riano, wife of the Spanish Minister, costume of black panne velvet, skirt draped and waist finished with tulle and white lace; hat of black velvet.

Mme. de la Vega, wife of the Cuban Charge d'Affaires, midnight blue charmeuse trimmed with embroideries and jets; black velvet hat with white ostrich plumes.

Mme. Pesado, wife of the Minister from the Dominican Republic, mahogany colored costume, trimmed with black fur; black velvet hat trimmed with fur.

Mme. Ali Kuli Kahn, wife of the Persian Charge d'Affaires, midnight blue chiffon over satin of the same shade; velvet hat to match.

Mme. Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador, black and white satin, a tunic of black chiffon, black and white chiffon forming the bodice; black hat with white plumes.

Countess Bernstorff, wife of the German Ambassador, brown and gold damask; hat of soft violet shade in velvet.

Lady Spring-Rice, wife of the British Ambassador, chameleon cloth of gold shade, the skirt bordered with an embroidered band of chiffon in which several soft colors showed; hat with top matching the dress, had ostrich feather of same shade at left side.

Mrs. Edward Douglas White, wife of the Chief Justice, afternoon gown of black charmeuse, with bodice of lace; stylish black hat trimmed with plumes.

Mrs. Joseph McKenna, handsome black velvet suit, relieved by trimmings of blue velvet, with blue waistcoat; hat of black velvet trimmed in plumes.

Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes, handsome all-black gown; small black bonnet.

Mrs. Horace Lurton, demi-toilette of blue charmeuse with bodice of lace; jetted lace hat.

Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, black velvet with pannier overdress of midnight blue chiffon; a black hat.

Mrs. Willis Van Deventer, black velvet gown; black Directoire suit; black velvet hat.

Mrs. Joseph Lamar, brown chiffon velvet combined with Bulgarian lace trimmed in bands of skunk; small brown turban.

Mrs. Mahlon Pitney, wistaria velvet; chic hat of same material.

Mrs. Horace H. Lurton, Jr., black velvet gown with trimmings of real lace; large black hat.

Mrs. Vandeventer of Nashville, daughter of Justice and Mrs. Lurton, light gray charmeuse with touches of lavender chiffon; large black picture hat of black beaver, trimmed with plumes.

Mrs. George Dewey, wife of the Admiral, superb toilet of gray brocade velvet trimmed with lynx fur.

Mrs. William F. McCombs, the blue velvet suit which served as her own wedding gown in London less than a month ago; this was a much-draped narrow skirt with semi-fitting coat opening over a white satin waistcoat of white lace with high girdle of gold tissue; hat a small close blue velvet shape trimmed in yellow paradise.

Mrs. Needham L. Jones, French gown of apricot charmeuse with smart embellishments of jet; black velvet hat matching the costume.

Mrs. Wallace Radcliffe, coat suit on smart afternoon lines with plain skirt and brocaded coat in new tone of French blue charmeuse; small black velvet hat.

Mrs. Martine, wife of Senator Martine of New Jersey, embroidered black chiffon and black silk trimmed with white chiffon and tulle, and, where the draperies were caught, with white silk; beaver hat faced with black velvet and trimmed with black and white plumes.

Mrs. Kern, wife of Senator Kern of Indiana, white matelasse with lace and gold trimming, wrap of the same material; hat of orchid velvet with white ostrich feather; also wore a scarf and muff of white ostrich and marabou.

Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the Speaker, blue charmeuse draped with black lace; hat of black velvet trimmed with ermine.

Miss Genevieve Champ Clark, pink chiffon cloth over old blue satin; large black tulle hat.

Mrs. James R. Mann, white charmeuse veiled with black tulle held by rhinestone buckles; small black velvet hat trimmed with band of ermine and a single white ostrich plume.

Mrs. Eugene F. Kinkead, wife of Representative Kinkead, of New Jersey, gown of gold cloth with embellishment of mahogany chiffon velvet and gold lace; hat of mahogany and velvet with shaded Georgette plumes.

Mrs. Allan B. Walsh, wife of Representative Walsh, of New Jersey, black velvet draped with Chantilly lace over white chiffon; hat of black velvet.

Miss Maitland Marshall, royal blue charmeuse with tan lace and a girdle of bright orange velvet; blue velvet hat with a tan feather.

Mrs. Joseph R. Wilson of Baltimore, sister-in-law of the President, wistaria brocaded velvet, trimmed with Parisian beads, fitch fur and cream lace combined with touches of velvet in the bodice; hat of wistaria velvet with plumes and fancy buckle.

Mrs. W. J. McCoy, wife of Representative McCoy, of New Jersey, soft pale gray embroidered crepe de chine with chiffon and a bit of old lace for trimming; black velvet hat with ostrich feathers.

Mrs. James Hammill, wife of Representative Hammill, of New Jersey, black charmeuse with bodice and minaret of Limerick lace and trimmings of sable; small rose panne velvet hat of black velvet with white ostrich band and two white plumes.

Mrs. John J. Eagan, wife of Representative Eagan, of New Jersey, black charmeuse draped with cream shadow lace and a large black hat with white plumes.

Miss Dorothy Aleshire, terra cotta velour de laine, with trimmings of fur, black velvet hat.

Miss Marjorie Aleshire, black velvet suit; black velvet hat; ermine furs.

Miss Anne Grehle, blue velvet suit; black hat with blue feathers.

Mrs. William F. Estes, Jr., of Bethlehem, Penn., brown velvet suit; brown velvet hat; set of mink furs.

Mrs. William Hamilton Bayly, black chiffon cloth with overdress edged in black fur; black tulle hat trimmed in paradise plumage.

Miss Clara M. Brown, grey charmeuse gown; black velvet hat.

Mrs. James Pinchot, black velvet costume; bonnet to match.

Miss Elizabeth Howry, gown of moire silk of ashes of roses trimmed with brown fur and tulle.

Mrs. Macdonald Sheridan, of New York, an old friend of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, apple green liberty satin; lace hat.

Mrs. David Crompton, daughter of Mrs. Sheridan, French gown of dark blue tulle and chiffon; tulle hat of the same shade.

Miss Alice Jenkins, of New York, a cousin of Mr. Sayre, velvet costume; black velvet hat with touches of mauve and lace.

Mrs. W. R. Ballard of Morristown, N. J., white crepe meteor; black velvet hat.

Mrs. W. R. Randolph, also of Morristown, taupe chiffon velvet; black hat.

Mrs. Albert N. Cleaver of South Bethlehem, Penn., black velvet; black hat.

Mrs. William H. Chandler of South Bethlehem, Penn., black panne velvet trimmed with jet; black velvet hat.

Mrs. R. R. Hillman of Buffalo, a daughter of Mrs. Chandler, black velvet; black lace hat.

Mrs. Allan C. Dodson of Bethlehem, Penn., blue velvet; black hat.

Mrs. Linderman of Bethlehem, Penn., gray velvet; hat of the same material.

Miss Linderman, pink velvet; gold lace hat.

Miss Evelyn Linderman, white lace costume; black velvet hat.

Miss Christine Linderman, yellow chiffon trimmed with moleskin; black hat.

Mrs. J. Arthur Frick, yellow satin combined with purple chiffon and trimmed with mink; gold lace hat trimmed with mink.

Miss Charlotte Appel of Lancaster, Penn., another of the Sayre party, black velvet and lace; black velvet hat.

Mrs. John W. Foster, black velvet; black velvet hat.

Mrs. Scully, wife of Representative Scully of New Jersey, black chiffon velvet with trimmings of Chantilly lace; large black velvet hat.

SOME OF THE BRIDAL GIFTS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Both the President and Mrs. Wilson are deeply annoyed at the exaggerated reports of the wedding gifts received by this first bride of their family. While no authorized statement has been given out concerning this important feature of the wedding, and only close friends have been permitted to view a very extensive collection of silver, china, books, and pictures and several handsome pieces of jewelry—the whole practically filling the large library on the second floor—it is understood that Miss Wilson's gifts represent a money value below rather than above $20,000, which is not quite one-fourth the estimate that has been made by those who chose to guess.

The handsomest as well as the most valuable of Miss Wilson's gifts is the diamond necklace and pendant sent by the House of Representatives, which she wore at to-day's ceremony.

A second official present of value was the silver service from members of the United States Senate. Three silver services have already been received, while still another is said to be on the way from California.

The Supreme Court sent a massive and beautiful silver centrepiece in the form of a boat. All the diplomats sent gifts, as did the members of the Cabinet.

The Vice President and Mrs. Marshall sent from their home in Indiana a Dresden china set.

Other gifts were:

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan—Drop leaf mahogany tea table.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison—Rare old Chinese porcelain vase.

The Attorney General, Mr. McReynolds—Table silver.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson—Antique gold bracelet studded with diamonds.

The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane—Silver vase.

The Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Houston—Old English brass andirons and fire set.

The Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Redfield—Plain set of Lenox china in special decoration.

The Secretary of Labor and Mrs. Wilson—Large silver vase.

The French Ambassador (dean of the Diplomatic Corps) and Mme. Jusserand—Handsome silver tray.

The German Ambassador and Countess

BRIDE WORE WHITE SATIN.

Her Gown of American Make—Bridesmaids in Shades of Pink.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The bride's toilette was shown to advantage in the long procession, as also were the toilettes of her attendants.

Miss Wilson adhered to all the traditions of white satin and point lace, while her long veil was of tulle held by a delicate wreath of orange blossoms, arranged closely about her head rather than in the coronet fashion more usual on occasions of this kind.

The satin of the wedding gown was of American manufacture, and the dress had been made from the bride's own design. It followed the mode in regard to the cut of the skirt, which showed a second fullness at the bottom, arranged in folds or plaits at one side. Here a line of embroidery in small orange blossom design extended down the left side of the skirt, after outlining the V-shaped back of the bodice. The bodice was of the close flat model now in vogue, with scant drapery of point lace to give the broadening effect on the shoulders without any unnecessary fullness, front or back. The sleeves of satin were half-length, finished by a deep cuff of point lace, with the satin edged in the same embroidery of orange blossoms.

The court train was three yards long, with a square end, and unadorned.

The only ornament the gown, in addition to soft folds of mailine so delicate as to be almost invisible, had a narrow edge of point lace, leaving only an inch or two of the neck exposed. Here rested the diamond pendant, suspended from its platinum and diamond chain, which was the gift of the House of Representatives. Below this was a beautiful corsage ornament of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. Her white satin slippers were trimmed with bands of miniature orange blossoms, while the natural-sized blossoms served to mark the waistline at the front of the gown, where skirt and bodice appeared to merge into one piece under the soft-folded girdle of the satin.

The bridal bouquet was of lilies and white orchids.

The bridesmaids' gowns were alike as to model and materials, being of pink charmeuse, with draped overskirt, draped in matching chiffon with considerable fullness at the back, over which was hung a silver lace tunic. The color, however, varied from a deep rose pink, as worn by Miss Eleanor Wilson and Miss White, to the more delicate shades of Miss Margaret Wilson's gown. This shading from dark to light as the bridal party entered the room was most effective, as it broke the sharp contrast of the deep-tinted gowns and also proved a happy blend of giving to each maid her most becoming color.

The gowns were made alike, with high Marie Antoinette collars, strangely enough of Quaker lace, which new variety of shoestring lace forms the flowing sleeves. The latter overhang to the elbow in chiffon of the same tone as that of the drapery under the silver tunic. The hats worn with these very pretty gowns were of silver lace faced in pink velvet to match the gowns. All the bridesmaids carried huge bouquets of pink roses.

GOWNS OF THE GUESTS.

Smart Semi-Tailored Costumes in Dark Tones or All Black.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Had it not been for the uniforms of the diplomats and of the officers of the United States Army and Navy, who were in full dress from the highest to the last Second Lieutenant or Ensign, the attire of the wedding company would have lacked much in color. Coming, too, early in the day for dinner dress, most of the feminine guests compromised on semi-tailored suits of velvet or brocade in dark tones. An unusual number of all-black gowns in afternoon models also were worn. Those with conspicuously smart toilets were:

Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, coat suit of violet velvet, trimmed with Siberian squirrel; hat, a small turban of violet plush with band of squirrel and tall feathered ornament.

Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, sage-green silk poplin trimmed with point de Venise lace and bands of sable fur; small hat trimmed with fur and ostrich feathers.

Mrs. Albert Sidney Burleson, tête de negre crepe de chine gown, draped in modish line, with old rose moire introduced in long lines, and touches of white lace on the corsage, with orange velvet girdle; black velvet hat.

Miss Lucy Burleson, gown of silver rose taffeta, trimmed with lace; black velvet hat trimmed with old rose flowers and fur.

Miss Sidney Burleson, pretty dress of white crêpe de chine ruffled with white taffeta with touches of fur on the waist; black hat.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels, an afternoon toilet of amethyst velvet fringed with fox fur; hat of the same shade velvet trimmed in fur and a cluster of violets.

Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, blue brocaded silk gown with long velvet cloak; velvet hat, with citron plumes.

Mrs. David Houston, black velvet suit, with cream lace blouse, combined with brocaded chiffon; hat of black velvet trimmed with a band of fitch fur and aigrette.

Mrs. William C. Redfield, a demi-toilette of heavy pink silk and chiffon, the latter run in silver threads and embroidered in pink; this was made in draped model, worn with a velvet hat to match, trimmed with fur and deep pink roses.

Mrs. William B. Wilson, taupe silk afternoon gown, velvet hat.

Miss Agnes Hart Wilson, blue crêpe gown; blue hat.

Miss Nona McAdoo, blue velvet gown; hat trimmed with feather.

Mme. Morales, wife of the Minister from Panama, costume of black charmeuse, combined with a dull shade of heliotrope chiffon broché with touches of mink fur and jet; hat repeated these colors.

Miss Morales, white satin with tunic of blue crêpe embroidered in pink roses; hat a large picture effect.

Mme. Calderon, wife of the Bolivian Minister, costume of black velvet, with chiffon vest of white and gold; hat of black velvet with white plumes.

Mme. Quinones de Leon, wife of the Spanish Ambassador, black velvet costume, with bodice of lace; large black velvet hat.

Mme. Riano, wife of the Spanish Minister, black velvet costume, with bodice of lace; large black velvet hat.

Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador, black velvet costume, with bodice of lace; large black velvet hat.

Mme. Bonilla, wife of the Minister from Honduras, black velvet costume, with bodice of lace; large black velvet hat.

Mme. Gonzales, wife of the Minister from Guatemala, black velvet costume, with bodice of lace; large black velvet hat.

Mme. Pardo, wife of the Minister from Peru, black velvet costume, with bodice of lace; large black velvet hat.

Mme. Pleasants, wife of the Minister from Liberia, black velvet costume, with bodice of lace; large black velvet hat.

Mme. Ospina, wife of the Minister from Colombia, black velvet costume, with bodice of lace; large black velvet hat.

Mme. Gil Fortoul, wife of the Minister from Venezuela, black velvet costume, with bodice of lace; large black velvet hat.

Mme. Calvo, wife of the Minister from Costa Rica, black velvet costume, with bodice of lace; large black velvet hat.

Mme. Calderon, wife of the Minister from Bolivia, black velvet costume, with bodice of lace; large black velvet hat.

Mme. Lainez

WHAT AN OWNER CANNOT DO

Beyond a certain point an Owner cannot regulate the Contractor he employs.

You can cage a leopard but you cannot change his spots or his point of view.

But what an Owner can do is to select, in the first place, a Contractor who has an established reputation for integrity, efficiency, and results.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Your First Automobile

like the Dollivers', brought trouble probably, but there's a new book called "The Golden Rule Dollivers," which tells of the fun and exciting adventures of trying to give other people a lift. Margaret Cameron wrote "The Golden Rule Dollivers," and in it the fun bubbles up and spins along past all counting by any spedometer.

PARTNERS

¶ The postmistress lost her job after twenty years because she delayed the mails to help her neighbors. "Partners" is Margaret Deland's new book about this girl, about her mother—and the neighbors! A wonderfully sympathetic story it is, and there's a man, too, or else the book couldn't be called "Partners."

THE CORYSTON FAMILY

¶ Heckling a woman is a ticklish sport, especially when the woman is Lady Coryston. And, sure enough, she lifts it to the heights of a battle of ideas, and a fine warrior she is—in the finest story Mrs. Humphry Ward has ever written. This new book is called "The Coryston Family."

PEANUT

¶ To the desperado's grave a little boy tramped—on ten cents a day for fifteen hundred miles. Albert Bigelow Paine tells you about him in a new book called "Peanut." Peanut creeps into your heart like David Copperfield.

TO-DAY
At any Book Store
Harper & Brothers

Fourth Paralytic Stroke; Weds

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 25.—Dr. John C. McClenathan, a wealthy physician confined to his bed as the result of a fourth stroke of paralysis, was married last evening at his home to Miss Della Barnes. The doctor is 59 years old and his bride 45. Dr. McClenathan's first wife, who was an invalid with paralysis for five years, died last June.

Borden Estate Pays $207,288 Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—Controller Sohmer received to-day a check for $207,288 as an advance payment of the transfer tax on the estate of M. C. D. Borden, late of New York County, from John W. Sterling of New York, Bertram H. Borden, and Howard S. Borden of Oceanic, N. J., the executors.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey
The Whiskey of Quality

SAY TAMMANY KNEW OF M'GUIRE 'TERMS'

Learned Distasteful Facts When Seeking Sulzer Evidence, District Attorney Hears.

MATTER WAS THEN DROPPED

Fear Was That "Big Fellows" Would Be Involved—Fowler Begins His Fight.

Information has reached the District Attorney's office that the whole story of the relations of James K. McGuire, now under indictment for soliciting campaign funds from a corporation, and his brother, George H. McGuire, with the Union Oil Company was in the hands of Tammany Hall investigators as early as last August. Tammany Hall, it was reported, had intended to use the story in the Sulzer impeachment trial to discredit William Sulzer.

According to the information which reached Mr. Whitman's office, an inquirer was sent from Fourteenth Street to Fillmore Condit, New York representative of the Union Oil Company, to ascertain what part William Sulzer took in the McGuire dealings. The inquirer, it is understood, brought back a report which made Tammany Hall drop the matter with great rapidity.

This is why the McGuire matter never figured in the Sulzer trial, it was explained. Had the information been used in any way as reflecting on Sulzer it was thought many high Tammany officials would be involved. Tammany Hall, it was said, would have been willing enough to sacrifice the McGuire brothers, but there were big fellows involved.

When Arthur B. Chamberlin, the asphalt broker, was on the stand at the John Doe inquiry on Monday he pointed out that Condit's typewritten statement said specifically that James K. McGuire had asked for $5,000 as a "campaign contribution" and that nothing was said about the Democratic Party. The Condit statement, it was asserted later, quoted Chamberlin himself as saying to Condit: "I don't believe the McCoutor brothers were ever authorized to make such an offer. I am going to Fourteenth Street to find out about it."

Condit goes on record in the statement, it was reported, as saying that Chamberlin did go to Fourteenth Street to find out, and that Chamberlin at that time was a personal friend of Charles F. Murphy and of his nephew, Charles F. Murphy, Jr.

When Chamberlin was on the stand the inference was that Condit wrote out his statement about the McGuire negotiations shortly after they occurred; that is, in the Summer of 1912. It appeared yesterday, however, that this formal statement was written by Condit, long after Chamberlain had left Condit's employ. This was the time when investigators were searching throughout the State for evidence against Sulzer for the impeachment proceedings.

Mr. Condit said yesterday that three weeks before the last election he personally had taken a report of the whole McGuire-Condit incident to the office of Borough President Lewis H. Pounds of Brooklyn, thinking that the story might be used in Mr. Pounds's campaign for election on the Fusion ticket. He left the information in charge of an engineer at the Borough President's office, he said, but it was never used in the campaign. Mr. Condit explained that he was interested in the election of the Fusion ticket.

Watching McGuire's House.

James K. McGuire's home in New Rochelle was watched all day yesterday by detectives. One of the detectives carried the bench warrant issued on Monday afternoon by Judge Crain. McGuire, however, did not appear.

During the afternoon a rumor was circulated in the Criminal Court Building to the effect that McGuire was aboard the steamship Caracas of the Red D Line on its way to this port from Puerto Rico and South American ports. The Caracas is due at its pier at the foot of Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, to-morrow. Assistant District Attorneys Clark and Embree got into communication with the Red D Line officials, but said later that they had learned nothing to substantiate the rumor. It was learned, however, that Detective Leigh of the District Attorney's staff would be sent down the bay tomorrow to meet the steamship.

In the absence of District Attorney Whitman the John Doe investigation was suspended yesterday, and for the first time in two weeks there were no up-State contractors in the District Attorney's office.

Fowler's Fight Is On.

An argument in the case of Everett P. Fowler of Kingston, indicted for extortion because of his activities as a "bagman" for the Democratic State Committee, occupied Mr. Clark's attention.

Martin W. Littleton appeared before Justice Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on behalf of Fowler and moved for an inspection of the Grand Jury minutes and for the dismissal of the indictment against Fowler. Mr. Clark opposed both motions, but by agreement the final arguments on the motions were postponed until next Wednesday. Justice Davis, it is expected, will give his decision shortly after the final argument.

Mr. Littleton obtained from Mr. Clark a summary of the Grand Jury testimony on which Fowler was indicted. This was briefly to the effect that Fowler had extorted $250 from Seneca P. Hull, a contractor of Cortland, in Syracuse in 1911; that Hull made out a check to Norman E. Mack, and that the check was sent to Arthur A. McLean, Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee, at 1 West Thirty-fourth Street; that the check was indorsed by both Mack and McLean, and that it was cashed in the Fourth National Bank of this city.

Basing his argument on this summary Mr. Littleton contended that Fowler should be tried in Onondaga County in which Syracuse is situated, and that the New York County courts had no jurisdiction.

"It will appear from the Grand Jury minutes," Mr. Littleton said, "that the contract held by Hull was obtained from the State Highway Department in Albany and that Mr. Fowler and others called on Hull to meet him and others in Syracuse in 1911. According to Hull, Fowler admonished him to give a campaign contribution.

"For the purposes of this argument I will assume that Fowler used the alleged extortionate methods of which he is accused, and obtained a check for $250 which was turned over to Fowler and finally transmitted to Norman E. Mack, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and deposited in the Fourth National Bank of New York City.

"If these be the facts," proceeded Mr. Littleton, "I contend that we have the right to inspect the Grand Jury minutes and this court has no jurisdiction to try the issue. I have no desire to muddle or complicate the District Attorney's case by seeking to learn what evidence the District Attorney has. But I am entitled to 'shoot on sight' regarding the question of jurisdiction."

Mr. Clark argued that the circumstances of the case placed the jurisdiction in New York County as well as in Onondaga County. He asserted that the money transaction had not been completed until Hull's check passed through the Fourth National Bank and he asserted that both Mack and McLean had indorsed the check in New York County.

Acknowledging that jurisdiction lay in either county he insisted that the District Attorney would oppose vigorously any effort to transfer the responsibility of trying the case. Justice Davis adjourned the proceedings until next Wednesday in accordance with the agreement reached between Mr. Clark and Mr. Littleton.

JURY HEARS HENNESSY.

Investigator Testifies at Putnam County Graft Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

CARMEL, Nov. 25.—The special Grand Jury which is investigating charges of highway graft in Putnam County adjourned this afternoon until Dec. 1 because information which it desired was not at hand.

The jury, after many adjournments in the Summer, started anew on the investigation yesterday. John A. Hennessy, the Sulzer investigator, was examined as a witness this morning. District Attorney Henry J. Rusk is conducting the investigation.

DISCLAIMS A. P. A. ATTACK.

George P. Newman of 3 Fifth Avenue Says He Isn't President.

George P. Newman of 3 Fifth Avenue, disclaimed all responsibility last night for a recent circular sent out by the American Protective Association, better known as the "A. P. A." and containing attacks on Mayor-elect Mitchel, Collector Dudley Field Malone, and Gov. Martin H. Glynn because of their Catholicism.

Mr. Newman said that he had been notified of his election as President of the association, which had been accomplished without his knowledge or desire and had not been installed in office when the circular was sent out. He said he had known nothing of the circular until he had seen it published in THE TIMES.

Mr. Newman said that in the last campaign his sympathies were with Mitchel. He added he had no sympathy with the personal attacks in the circulars and other literature on Gov. Glynn and Collector Malone. Mr. Newman said when he was informed of his election, he asked time to acquaint himself with the association's plans and purposes, and insisted that no publicity be given to his election until he had made his decision on the question of its acceptance.

Mr. Newman also disclaimed the attacks on the Catholic Church as a body contained in the circular. He said:

"It is not my purpose to assail any man's religion, but to the contrary, to make his religious liberty secure, so long as it does not interfere with any other religion or with the affairs of state, which governs men of all religions and which, therefore, should be superior to any and all earthly powers—religious or otherwise—within its sphere.

"Now, whether or not we are in any immediate danger of such sectarian interference I am unable to say, as I must frankly admit that I have not given the matter any great consideration or study. Hence it would be folly, unwise, and unjust on my part to bring any accusation against any religious body or individual; but if such were the case I want to assure the American public that I would be one of the first to oppose and prosecute to the utmost extent the offender or guilty ones. And if there is not any immediate need of taking preventive measures along this line there is an old adage which says, 'In time of peace prepare for war,' as a splendid way to insure peace is to be ready for war. So it may be along these lines that the American Protective Association has been formed. At any rate, this could be explained better by one who is more familiar with its motives than I, and if there is just causes for the charges published in the articles it is a matter that will be left with the authors thereof to explain."

UNCLE REMUS STOCK CAUSES A BIG ROW

Magazine Stockholders Air Their Grievances Against Walter Pulitzer.

NO ISSUE IN DECEMBER

John T. Hettrick Fails to Get a Committee to Examine the Books.

Stockholders of the Pulitzer Magazine Company, Inc., in which Walter Pulitzer—pending an action now before the Supreme Court—holds the controlling interest, held a stormy meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of Henry L. Ruppert, counsel for the company, at 1 Madison Avenue. The meeting was called to hear a report on the financial status of the company. George W. Glaze, counsel for Mr. Pulitzer, offered the information that the corporation was unable to get out the December number of the Uncle Remus Magazine, two numbers of which it has issued, because of destroyed credit, brought about by defamatory publications and court actions. Mr. Glaze once refegred to the session yesterday as an autopsy.

The minority stockholders, headed by John T. Hettrick, continued their attack on Mr. Pulitzer. Mr. Hettrick finally introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three minority stockholders, of which he was to be a member, to investigate the books of the company. That started trouble immediately, and Mr. Hettrick consented to the withdrawal of his name. Then the resolution was put to a vote, the committee proposed being composed of Louis Posner, Jerome B. Hess, and George W. Jones. Mr. Glaze, proxy for Walter Pulitzer, voted the Pulitzer stock against the resolution, and defeated it.

Mr. Glaze apologetically, but none the less firmly, controlled the meeting. First in opposition to the wishes of most of the minority stockholders, as expressed by their vote, he selected Henry L. Ruppert as Chairman. Hettrick, for the minority, made a protest against the legal right of Mr. Glaze to control the meeting with Pulitzer stock, asserting that the Supreme Court had been called upon to determine the ownership of the stock, and that the suit was pending. Then things warmed up.

George W. Jones, representing men in the South who subscribed for about $1,000 of the company's stock, pressed Mr. Glaze for detailed financial report. Mr. Glaze reviewed first the history of the Pulitzer Publishing Company and then that of the Pulitzer Magazine Company.

"That is all very interesting, I suppose," said Mr. Jones, "but what I would like to hear is a statement of the finances." Finally a report of Oct. 21 was read, showing the chief assets of the company to be "copyrights" valued at something like $100,000. Mr. Jones asked what copyrights were, and being informed, reached for his hat.

"Well, I don't see that there is anything more that interests me very much," he asserted. "I was asked to come here to see if the stock purchased was worth anything."

Mr. Jones, however, decided to stay and hear the worst. Mr. Glaze in an impassioned speech charged that the company had been demoralized financially, for the present at least, by the actions of Mr. Hettrick, who, he said, had caused to be published in The World and other newspapers stories that Walter Pulitzer's affairs were to be investigated by the Grand Jury. The point had been reached, he said, when the credit of the company was destroyed, and he thought the real question to be considered was whether the company should be continued or dropped.

Mr. Hettrick broke in to ask vehemently whether or not it was not true that all Walter Pulitzer had paid for the Uncle Remus magazine was $750, and why he should have in return received $140,000 worth of stock. That, replied Mr. Glaze, was a question the courts were to decide. Then Mr. Hettrick wanted a more complete accounting for the $33,000 for which stock was sold and for the sale of which he understood, agents had received as high as 25 per cent.

He repeated the charge that some of these agents had used the name of The World, which is in no way connected with the Walter Pulitzer interests, to sell stock. He said he represented men "worth much more than any of us here may ever hope to obtain," and they wanted to find out about their investments and whether or not they had been misled. He mentioned the name of Frank Woolworth as one investor.

The financial report submitted showed an outlay of about $10,000 an issue for the Uncle Remus magazine. Because of recent developments, Mr. Glaze said, it was impossible to sell stock or obtain money for the publication of another number.

Walter Pulitzer did not attend the meeting. It was stated that he had delegated his powers to Mr. Glaze because he feared that his presence would result in further controversies. Nothing of a definite nature had been accomplished when the meeting adjourned.

OBSERVE EVACUATION DAY.

Old Guard Parades and Sons of Revolution Smoke.

The one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British troops was celebrated yesterday by the Old Guard Veteran Battalion. Commanded by Major S. Ellis Briggs, the Old Guard assembled at the City Hall, wearing their winter uniforms. After being reviewed by Mayor Adolph L. Kline, the guardsmen paraded down Broadway to the Battery.

There a crowd of 5,000 persons awaited them. Two field pieces from Governors Island fired a national salute of twenty-one guns, after which the battalion dispersed and went to the Hotel Plaza for luncheon, marching up Fifth Avenue from Forty-second Street. Admiral Bigelow and Lieut. L. D. Fancher were guests at the luncheon. The famous old punch was served.

More than 200 were present at an Evacuation Day smoker in Delmonico's given last night by the New York State Sons of the Revolution. Robert Oliphant, First Vice President of the society, presided and read an account of the evacuation by the British and the reoccupation by American troops. A lecture illustrated with stereopticon views on "Westchester County and the Colonial and the Revolutionary Period" was given by Alvah P. French.

Among those present were Henry Russell Browne, Col. William M. Ladd, Col. Eugene E. Austin, Augustus G. Paine, Talbot Olphant, John M. Blake, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Talbot Root, Stephen W. Dike, Henry St. John Hyde, the Rev. James Clarence Jones, and W. L. Snyder.

HELD FOR $600 FORGERY.

Cleveland Man Charged with Signing Broker's Name to Check.

A man who described himself as Edward A. Moore of Cleveland was locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station last night charged with forging the name of William R. Jones, a broker, of 25 Broad Street, to a $600 check. Detectives F. J. Farley and William Lyman of the Burns agency had attempted to arrest him at Thirty-ninth Street and Second Avenue, but he had torn himself away in a struggle in which he sustained two severe scalp wounds only to run into the arms of Patrolman Wangerman.

The Burns men had trailed a messenger boy bearing a decoy package from M. A. Forgotson's jewelry store at 1,342 Broadway. They said last night that Moore had gone into the store a few days ago and had presented a $600 check in payment for diamonds valued at $500. He had sent the messenger boy to get the diamonds.

In his pockets the police found $231 in cash, two watches, a pawn ticket for a suit of clothes, a number of valuable rings, a 1,000-mile book of transportation on the New York Central Lines, and a Pullman ticket good on a train leaving Grand Central Station for Buffalo last night.

HENRY E. HOWLAND'S WILL.

Estate Is Divided Among His Widow and Family.

The will of Henry Elias Howland of the law firm of Howland, Murray & Prentice of 37 Wall Street was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. Mr. Howland died at his home, 10 East Tenth Street, on Nov. 7, and left an estate estimated in the petition filed with the will as more than $20,000. Mr. Howland left $1,000 in his will and $4,000 additional in a codicil to Katharine H. Bellows, his sister. A bequest of $1,000 to Alfred C. Howland, his brother, is revoked in the codicil.

Mr. Howland left property at 14 East Ninth Street in trust for life to Annah J. W. Howland, his wife. At her death the property is to go to her children. The residuary estate is left in equal shares to the three children, Charles F., John, and Frances L. Howland. The two sons, named as executors of the will, are asked to pay to Mr. Howland's sister-in-law, Clara W. Howland, enough to make her income $1,800 a year.

TIFFANY & Co.

CHINA AND GLASS

NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

CONTINUE—TODAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY—THEIR

Special Sales

GOWNS DRESSES WRAPS
FUR-TRIMMED SUITS and COATS
BLOUSES and FURS
at decisive price-reductions

ALSO—EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN
MILLINERY—Formerly to $40—*at $10 & $15*

Charge purchases will not be billed until January 1st.

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

'Rah for the Football Season

And you'd better look out for the "nippy" weather.

Are you all ready to enjoy the spiritied contests which are scheduled for Thanksgiving Day, Saturday, and other dates in the near future?

The football season is at its height now.

The Big Store is prepared to see that you are prope ly attired. Immense stocks of WARM UNDER AND OUTER APPAREL:

Sweaters—Mackinaws—Sport Coats—Ulsters—Gloves—Hosiery—Rugs and Robes

We can fill your every need at a moment's notice.

We Make It to Your Advantage to
Do Your Christmas Shopping Early

The Big Store, this year as in past years, places itself on record as being heartily in sympathy with the movement inaugurated for EARLY CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.

And there is every good reason why you should do your Holiday shopping early. If you can certainly make your selections in greater comfort NOW than later on, when the inevitable Christmas rush sets in.

Furthermore, assortments are at their very best now, and your choice is more attractive. This advantage is for EVERYBODY.

And as a Further Inducement TO OUR CHARGE CUSTOMERS:

All purchases made until Dec. 10, inclusive, will be entered on bills rendered Feb. 1, 1914.

And if you are not a charge customer already, we will make it easy for you to become one. Details may be had on application to our Department of Accounts, Balcony, Main Building.

TOYS

MAIN BUILDING

The newest and the best from the world's toy centers assembled here, in Toy Town.

Among the numerous attractions you will find
The "Ferocious" African Lion—The Bengal Tiger—The Cage of Monkeys—The Realistic Elevated Railway—
all of them a delight for "kiddie" and grown-up alike. WELCOME.

TODAY'S SALES IN OUR MAIN BUILDING

We Head the List with a Stirring Pre-Thanksgiving Sale of 6,000 MEN'S AND YOUTHS' WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS—Including Tuxedo Suits, Full Dress Coats and Trousers, Cutaway Coats and Vests, Winter Suits, Imported Raincoats and Winter Overcoats; special, at.... $10 and $15

Men's and Youths' Handsome $20 to $30 Overcoats and Suits—all sizes for men and youths; the winter's favorite styles and materials; at..... $15

CLEARANCE OF KNITTED UNDERWEAR FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN—we feature a few of the garments for men herewith:—

Men's 50c to 75c Shirts and Drawers—at..... 39c

Men's $1 to $2 Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers—single- or double-breasted; at..... 79c

Men's $1.50 Combination Suits—at..... 79c

Men's $1.25 to $2.50 Worsted Natural Wool and "Duofold" Shirts and Drawers—single- or double-breasted; at..... 98c

Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers—single- or double-breasted; steam shrunk, taped seams; double sewn; finest pearl buttons; at $1.25

Men's $2 to $3.50 "Duofold" Combination Suits—at..... $1.95

Women's Stunning New Blouses—of lace, net and white voile; at..... $1.98

Women's Finest $1.50 French Kid Gloves—at..... 89c

Men's Adler P X M Sewn Cape Gloves—at..... $1

A Wonderful Sale of Bracelet Watches—values $5 to $7.50 to $30; at..... $15

Women's $3.50 and $4 Foot-Mould Shoes—all sizes and widths; at..... $2.95

Men's $3.50 Foot-Mould Shoes—best styles and leathers; at..... $2.95

Sale of Plated Silverware—values $2.25 to $10; at..... $1.50 to $5

Men's and Youths' Hats—regularly $1 to $2; at..... 39c and $1

$8.50 Traveling Bags—at..... $5.75

DO NOT FAIL TO VISIT OUR MAMMOTH GROCERY—YOUR TURKEY IS HERE AND ALL THE "FIXIN'S." (QUALITY CONSIDERED, OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST IN NEW YORK CITY.) TIMELY SPECIALS IN HIGH-GRADE WINES AND LIQUORS.

TODAY'S SALES IN OUR GREENHUT BUILDING

$22.50 Brass Bedsteads—all regular sizes; at..... $15

$25 Genuine "Ostermoor" Mattresses—white felt; fancy cretonne ticking; at..... $15

$16 Metropolitan Felt Mattresses—at..... $12

$6 Sag-proof Wilt-edge Link Springs—at..... $4.50

$4 Lock-Link Springs—at..... $3.50

$9 Vermin-Proof Springs—at..... $6.50

Royal Wilton Rugs—regularly $32.50 to $36.50; at, $25.50 to $29.50

$13.50 Tapestry Brussels Rugs—size 7.6x9 ft.; at $9.50

$22.50 and $24.50 Axminster Rugs—size 9x12; at, $17.50 and $19.50

9x12 Velvet Rugs—regularly $19.50 to $24.50; at, $15.75 to $19.50

$5.98 Salad and Cake Sets—fine hand-painted Royal Bavarian China; at..... $3.95

Imported Irish Point Lace Curtains—values to $7.50; a pair..... $4.50

7-Piece Toaster Sets—regularly $1.10; at..... 85c

"Sun Oak" Parlor Stoves—splendidly finished; at, $4.80 to $9.85

Gas Radiators—aluminum top; jewel front; 4-tube size; at..... $1.75

7-Inch Guernsey Fireproof Casseroles—8-inch size; at..... $1.25

Coffee Percolator Machines—improved alcohol lamp; at..... $4.50

$1.75 Household Scales—weighing up to 12 lbs.; can be used as Parcel Post scales; at..... $1.25

MAIN BUILDING

Auto and Carriage Lap Robes

Sale, Today, at 25 to 35 Per Cent. Less Than the Usual Quotations

Lap Robes—made of all-wool plaids; assorted new patterns; sizes 54x64, 64x84, 60x100; special prices—$3.50, $4.50, $5.75, $8.75 and $10

Lap Robes—extra fine quality; silk and mohair; double plush in a variety of beautiful patterns; also black, blue, green, tan and maroon; all weights and sizes; 66, 72 and 84 inches long; special prices—$4.75, $6.75, $8.75, $10.50 and $15

Also a fine assortment of RUBBER INTERLINED LAP ROBES in Plush Cloth and Fur.

For the Dog—$3 Sweaters—made of good quality wool; assorted sizes and colors; today, at..... $2.25

Other specials in DOG COLLARS, HARNESS, LEASHES, BOOKETS and EVERYTHING FOR THE DOG.

The Big Store — A City in Itself
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
Sixth Avenue — J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. — 18th to 19th Streets

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

The Waltham Premier Maximus Watch in solid 14-carat gold casket. Price $700

Waltham Watches

The Premier Maximus Watch is the finest and most wonderful watch made at Waltham. There can be no higher praise. Each watch carries the Kew Class A Certificate (of accuracy) issued by the Kew Observatory, England.

In watch magnificence, this is the utmost achievement. It fronts our long and varied "line" of Walthams. We would be most happy to have you see them and also to examine here silverware and jewelry with a Christmas destiny.

DIAMONDS
GOLD JEWELRY
STERLING SILVER
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CANES AND UMBRELLAS
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5th Avenue at Thirty-second Street

B. Altman & Co.

Imported Dress Silks and Velvets

are being displayed, in their respective departments on the First Floor, in many exclusive Novelties and Specialties as adopted by the leading Paris couturiers.

The Dressmaking Department

on the Third Floor, is prepared to furnish, upon request, estimates and suggestions for making to order, from the above mentioned materials, Fashionable Gowns at moderate prices.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Extraordinary Reductions

Men's Winter Suits and MEN'S OVERCOATS

$5.50 Saved — $20 Suits & Overcoats, $14.50
$7.50 Saved — $25 Suits & Overcoats, $17.50
$8.50 Saved — $30 Suits & Overcoats, $21.50
$11.25 Saved — $35 Suits & Overcoats, $23.75

At least 25% Saved You in Wholesale Profits, as We Manufacture Our Own Clothing.—Plus Special Sale Reductions

Every Suit and Overcoat *Designed* and *Manufactured in Our Own Factories.*—All the *Woolens Shrunk and Cut* by *Our Own Workmen.*

We *personally direct* every detail in the *making* of our *garments.*

We *guarantee every piece* of our *goods* and have not the slightest excuse to offer if we cannot give you *better styles* and *better values* than any other clothing store in New York.

Brooklyn Stores Open Wednesday Until 9 P. M.

We Save You Wholesaler's Profits

Smith Gray & Co.
UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1845
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST. — NEW YORK — 5TH AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV. — BROOKLYN — BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

ROADS SAY LOSSES JUSTIFY NEW RATES

Railway Men Make Known Their Plan to Raise Intrastate Charges Also.

FACE "SLOW STARVATION"

Witness Shows Recent Deficits of 28 Roads Contrasted with Previous Surpluses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The forty-nine railroads east of the Mississippi which are seeking to raise their freight rates 5 per cent. completed their main case for the advance to-day before the Interstate Commerce Commission, which thereupon adjourned the hearing till Dec. 10. Meantime the commission and opposing counsel will analyze the mass of testimony submitted by railroad accountants, rate makers, and traffic experts.

The burden of the evidence tendered was that while the roads, generally, were enjoying an increased business, the returns from operations were continuously decreasing, until as General Manager Maxwell of the Wabash said:

"The situation is becoming daily more serious. We are suffering from slow starvation."

It was stated that the demands of the traveling and the shipping public for improvement and extension of railroad facilities could be met by the roads only as they were enabled to obtain more money. The margin of profit, it was asserted, was so constantly narrowing that it was becoming increasingly difficult to obtain the necessary additional capital with which adequately to maintain, equip, and operate the roads.

The witnesses to-day were George M. Shriver, Second Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio, who continued to review the financial and operating status of that system; W. C. Maxwell, General Traffic Manager of the Wabash system; Dr. Frank Haigh Dixon, a professor of Dartmouth College and statistician of the Bureau of Railway Economics, called by the railroads to submit various tables covering the operation of the forty-nine railroad systems applying for the increase; C. C. McCain, who, as Chairman of the Trunk Line Association, mapped out the basic elements of the 5 per cent. increase; E. Morris, Chairman of the Central Freight Association, who worked out the 5 per cent. rate increase for the territory west of Buffalo, extending to the Mississippi River, and R. H. Lang, General Coal Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who analyzed the effect of the proposed rate increases on coal, coke, and iron traffic.

Applies to Intrastate Rates.

From the three last-named experts the commission learned for the first time that the general advance of 5 per cent. was to become applicable, if sustained, to intrastate as well as interstate traffic. The tariffs filed with the commission relate only to interstate traffic. The commission has no authority over rates wholly intrastate. It was explained that the railroads, pending the action of the commission on the proposed increase, had voluntarily suspended its application to intrastate rates. The increase also would be applicable to import and export rates.

The testimony of Mr. Maxwell of the Wabash related to the railroads in the Central Freight Association territory, which includes all roads between Pittsburgh and Buffalo at one end and the Mississippi River at the other, with the Ohio River at the south. This region embraces Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, New York, and the Canadian stretch between Buffalo and Detroit.

Mr. Maxwell produced elaborate data concerning thirty-eight railroads with 31,057 miles of line, showing as a result of their operation in 1913 a gross increase in operating revenues of $75,000,000 above 1910. Nevertheless, after paying operating expenses and taxes these roads suffered a loss of $12,000,000 in operating income. This result was due to an increase in the ratio of operating expenses and taxes to gross operating revenue between 1910 and 1913 of from 72 per cent. to 78.2 per cent., despite the fact that large sums of new capital were invested in additions and betterments.

Mr. Maxwell directed particular attention to the condition of a special group of twenty-eight railroads, including the Big Four system, Vandalia, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Grand Trunk Western, Grand Rapids, Illinois Central, Chicago & Alton, and Wabash Railroads.

According to Mr. Maxwell many of these railroads would soon be headed toward receivers unless this 5 per cent. increase in freight rates was allowed. The net corporate income of the properties was actually $8,000,000 less than in 1908, although in this five-year period $180,000,000 of new capital was put into them. Statistics submitted by Mr. Maxwell showed that in 1913 only nine of them paid dividends.

Since 1908 the aggregate amount of dividends paid by these twenty-eight roads was $13,258,261 in 1909, $16,285,165 in 1910, $12,969,028 in 1911, $12,109,768 in 1912, and only $10,342,130 in 1913. In 1910 these twenty-eight roads had a balance of $2,340,240 after paying dividends.

Deficits of Twenty-eight Roads.

Since the latter year these twenty-eight roads, after paying dividends, had deficit of $1,580,444 in 1911, $10,507,852 in 1912, and $8,374,420 in 1913.

Keen interest was manifested in the testimony of Mr. McCain, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Lange and their analysis of the proposed 5 per cent. rate of increase. Mr. McCain said that the minimum rate observed in arranging the increase was 5 cents more on tonnage traffic and a quarter of a cent a pound on traffic by the pound weight.

Mr. McCain explained that the tariffs affected by the 5 per cent. increase continued the existing differentials on west bound freight from Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The rates between points in Trunk Line territory such as from New York to Syracuse were all advanced 5 per cent., said Mr. McCain. These rates all stood on their own bases, and were not related to other rates. The ex-Lake grain rates from New York to Buffalo as well as the so-called F. O. B. rates, Mr. McCain said, were all raised 5 per cent.

Commissioner Clements inquired whether any of the tariffs filed carried a proposed increase in State rates. Mr. McCain said that a majority of the rate increases in the tariffs filed were interstate, but that the carriers had adjusted their local rates. In reply to another inquiry from Commissioner Clements, Mr. McCain testified that import and export rates were included in the 5 per cent rate.

"How did you treat State rates that are limited by State statute?" asked Mr. Brandeis.

"My impression is that they were all advanced 5 per cent.," said Mr. McCain.

"Regardless of the statutes?"

"Yes," replied Mr. McCain.

"But," Mr. Butterfield explained, "they have all been voluntarily suspended by the carriers pending the outcome of the decision of the commission regarding the 5 per cent. increase in interstate rates."

Anthracite Coal Rates Remain.

Mr. Brandeis asked whether the anthracite coal rates were about the only ones that were not raised. Mr. Butterfield responded that, as a general proposal, that was so. Judge Clements inquired whether the 5 per cent. increase was exceeded on any commodity. Mr. McCain said no computation had been made as to commodities, but that the variations from 5 per cent. in the increase, whether above or below 5 per cent. were about evenly divided.

Mr. Butterfield interposed to say that the railroads estimated that the 5 per cent. increase would produce about $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 additional gross revenue.

E. Morris, Chairman of the Central Freight Association, explained that between points in that territory, both interstate and intrastate, class rates of 5½ cents per 100 pounds were increased ¼ cent a pound, and rates in excess of 5½ cents per 100 pounds were increased 5 per cent.

Mr. Morris said that the class rates from Chicago to New York were to be increased 5 per cent., as follows:

First class, 78.6 cents, instead of 75 cents per 100; second class, 68.3 cents, instead of 65; third class, 52.5, instead of 50 cents; fourth class, 36.8, instead of 35; fifth class, 31.5 cents, instead of 30, and 26.3 cents instead of 25 cents.

The class rates from other points of Central Freight Association territory to New York City, Chairman Morris explained, were increased subject to the established percentage of the advanced basing rates as named above to apply from Chicago to New York. For instance, the rates from Toledo to New York would be 78 per cent. of the Chicago-to-New York rates.

The rates from interior Eastern basing points were computed, he said, subject to the established percentage of the advanced basing rates to New York City, the rate from Chicago to Albany being made 96 per cent. and the rate from Chicago to Rochester 74 per cent. of the Chicago-to-New York rate.

Grain By-Product Rates.

According to Mr. Morris, the rates on grain by-products for export from Chicago to New York were increased 5 per cent. He said that from points in the West, taking 100 per cent, or less of the Chicago to New York rate, these percentages were preserved on shipments of export grain by-products for Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News, and that the differentials as between these points were preserved in the increases.

Mr. Morris said as to the domestic grain rates that the basing rate from Chicago to New York was increased from 5½ to 7½ cents per 100 pounds.

To the East, said Mr. Large, no advances were provided for the anthracite coal rates, first, because these rates were already under attack, and, second, because the large tonnage in small sizes was being sold now at less than cost in competition with bituminous coal.

It was also explained by Mr. Large that the roads had intended to advance the intrastate coal and iron rates 5 per cent., but that the tariffs have not yet been filed, pending the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in a big case.

One of the attorneys representing coal shippers wanted to know whether, if the coal rates now existing were found to provide 75 or 100 per cent. profit, Mr. Large felt that the 5 per cent. increase on coal rates would still be justified. He promptly replied in the affirmative.

PARTY CONFERENCE TO PUSH MONEY BILL

Senate Leaders Call One for To-day to Clear Way for Trust Measure Next Session.

AIM AT A COMPROMISE

Hitchcock Says Senate Changes to Administration Measure Have Introduced 60 Per Cent. New Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Democratic leaders of the Senate decided to-day to exercise every pressure to hasten the passage of the Currency bill. They realize that President Wilson, in insisting upon the continued session of Congress, was largely actuated by a desire to leave the regular session free for his bills regulating trust control. With the extra session practically over, they feel that unless something is done it will be nearly March before the Senate will be able to consider anything other than the Owen-Glass bill.

The first effort made will be through a party conference which Senator Kern called for to-morrow morning. No attempt will be made to reach an ironclad agreement affecting the fundamental provisions of the bill. But a programme will be sought that will expedite legislation and proposals will be discussed looking to a compromise by which a solid majority may be lined up to support the bill in a form satisfactory to the President and the House.

It is still undecided whether any overtures will be made to the Republican side of the chamber. The party leaders have already shown clearly that they hope for stricter party action rather than concessions to the minority. But in their eagerness to prevent protracted debate, which now threatens to last two months, they may try to reach some informal understanding, concentrating speeches on particular subjects and reducing their number as much as possible.

Senator Owen announced to-day that he would hereafter insist that the Senate remain in session every day until 6 o'clock. He said the delay was costing the country $5,000,000 a day. The unanimous consent agreement by which the Alaska Railroad bill must soon come before the Senate, he said, would be allowed as little as possible to displace the currency measure. At every lull in the Alaskan debate, he said, he would bring forward the Currency bill and press for votes on particular amendments.

Considerable progress was made in the debate to-day. Mr. Hitchcock, the Nebraska Democrat, who headed the Republican half of the Committee on Banking and Currency, replied to Senator Owen's speech of yesterday. Mr. Hitchcock, besides praising Mr. Owen's industry and good temper, spoke in the highest terms of the President's determination and courage in urging currency reform. But for his insistence, said Mr. Hitchcock, the work of reform, already well advanced at both ends of the Capitol, might have lingered for several years to come.

Mr. Hitchcock said that even the Democratic measure, which was supposed to accord with the wishes of the House and the President, was in reality 60 per cent. new matter, while only 40 per cent. of it stood as written by the House. His own bill, he said, was only 44 per cent. new, while he retained 80 per cent. of the House language.

The Senator contended that the House bill and the Owen bill were faulty in that they forced banks to give up part of their present capital for the new system.

"To take away from the individual banks at one sweep one-tenth of their cash capital was, in my opinion, a mistake. It was to aggravate the evil of lack of capital which already existed, and still further reduce the margin of safety for the depositor. And so I have joined in recommending an amendment by which the capital in the regional banks, instead of being supplied by the banks themselves, is to be supplied by the people of the United States."

The divergence of views in the Senate on currency was indicated to-day when Mr. Newlands of Nevada, a Democrat, and a supporter of the Administration, introduced a resolution amending the bill in most of its important features. Instead of eight regional reserve banks he would establish one in every State. He also proposed important changes in the National Banking act as it affected reserves and capitalization.

Mr. Shafroth of Colorado, a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, argued that while central banks of issue had been found satisfactory in European countries, the size of the United States was so great as to make a regional system really a fair counterpart of the European institutions. He thought the bill did not provide enough regions while the Hitchcock proposal he considered as bad as a central bank.

MAIDA DUPREE A SUICIDE.

Actress Discouraged by Failure—Followed Le Maire from England.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—An investigation by the Coroner into the death of Maida Dupree, a New York vaudeville actress, also known as Maida Lane and Betty Daley, who committed suicide in a hotel here last night by taking poison, brought to light the fact that she had followed George Le Maire, an actor, to this country from England. Le Maire is appearing with a theatrical company in this city. Last night he received a note signed "Betty Daley," summoning him to her hotel. The young woman was found unconscious. She died several hours later.

Before the Coroner this afternoon Le Maire said he met Miss Dupree in London nearly a year ago. She had been ambitious to succeed as an actress and had failed. She had written and wired him in London and New York, appealing to him to help her to success. Le Maire said he did try to get her an engagement, but avoided her. The police at first believed that she was infatuated with Le Maire, but this he denied.

Le Maire said the young woman's father lived in New York, and was named Grossman or Grassman. Among her effects were jewels valued at $2,800, and pawn tickets for jewels pledged in New York for $1,870.

TO PRESCRIBE LINER LANES.

Government Instead of Steamship Control Broached by Hydrographers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The question whether the Governments of the United States and the European countries should prescribe the lanes to be traversed by ocean liners and pass laws requiring all vessels under the respective flags to adhere strictly to those lanes is raised in the annual report of the Naval Hydrographic Office, made public to-day.

The lanes now in use were adopted by the steamship companies April 15, 1913, and will continue in force until changed by them, unless an international agreement should be reached. The Naval Hydrographer, Capt. George P. Cooper, is at present in London, attending the International Conference on Safety at Sea, and it is expected that he will submit the proposed change to that body.

Reception Room for Warship Crew.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Secretary Daniels approved to-day plans for a reception and reading room for enlisted men on the new battleship New York. Mr. Daniels said the provision was a new departure, and has been inaugurated to increase the comfort of the crew and add to the attractiveness of the ship for enlisted men and their visitors when in port. Similar changes probably will be inaugurated on other vessels.

ARTISTS GIVE DINNER TO J. ALDEN WEIR

Noted Painter the Guest of Honor at Feast at Salmagundi Club.

HE TELLS OF EARLY DAYS

Votes of Asylum Inmates Sent Him Ahead in Popularity Contest—What a Dealer Advised.

More than one hundred artists gathered last night to do honor to J. Alden Weir, the noted painter, at a dinner in his honor in the exhibition gallery of the Salmagundi Club, 14 West Twelfth Street. Mr. Weir was assured that he would not have to make a speech, but after hearing the speeches made in his praise by Royal Cortissoz and F. Ballard Williams, and eating the dinner prepared by the incomparable Pollock, the chef of whom the Salmagundi Club is so proud, Mr. Weir rose from his chair to offer some reminiscences of his early career.

"Some time ago when I sent a painting," said Mr. Weir, "to an exhibition out West, I received a letter from the Secretary of the association giving the show, in which he told me that I was carrying off great honors, because my painting was running neck and neck with Mr. Brown's.

"Later I received a second letter in which I learned that every person paying 10 cents was entitled to a vote on the merits of the exhibitors.

"You and Mr. Brown were running neck and neck," the writer said, 'until yesterday, when we, the inmates of the asylum for the half-insane, were let in to see the exhibition, and then you forged ahead.'

Mr. Weir went on to relate how he and John Henry Twachtman had given an exhibition in the year 1890, in which each had entered forty pictures. For several days the exhibition went on and not a picture was sold.

"I finally tried to persuade an art dealer," he continued, "to buy some of the pictures, but he objected that there was no foreground.

"'You can't sell pictures nowadays without flowers and things in the foreground,' he told me. 'You say that is a middle distance; but it won't do. The people demand flowers and pretty things in the front of it.

"'Now, take Jones's painting,' he said. 'He was trying to sell pictures with yellowish, unhealthy pools of water in them. But everybody thought they looked malarial and unwholesome, and he could not sell a picture. Well, I told him that if he wanted to make a success he would have to paint good, clear water through which you can see the stones on the bottom. He took my advice, and see the success that he has made.'"

Finally Mr. Weir said, he sold one picture, but Twachtman was not even that successful. So that Twachtman's feelings should not be hurt, Mr. Weir and his friends arranged to find a purchaser for a Twachtman painting. This was accomplished, and the sale made Twachtman very happy. Several days later, however, the two painters were invited to visit the place where the Twachtman picture was hung. They found the painting had been hung upside down.

Mr. Weir's recollections had such an effect on a white-haired member of the club that he rose to his feet, apologized for being out of order, and proposed a toast to Twachtman and Weir, which was drunk standing.

Woolworth Building

Broadway, Park Place to Barclay St.

150,000

People pass our door daily.

10,000

People use our Elevators.

Chance for Syndicate and Other Stores

Ground Floor Stores

$4,000 a year and upward.

Also Unusual Office Space.

Edward J. Hogan, Agent,

Tel. Barclay—5524.

SAYS VERA SCOTT IS RAVING

Official Denial of Her Story That She Shot Young Field.

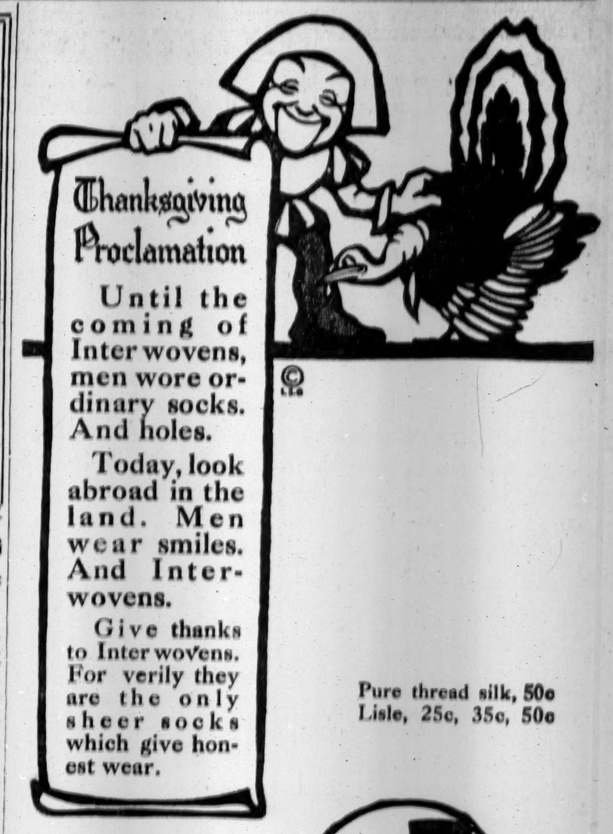
Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—James Simpson, Vice President of Marshall Field & Co., said to-day that Mrs. Vera Prosser Scott's statement that she shot Marshall Field, Jr., was a "lie, the ravings of a drug-mad unfortunate."

"The story that Mr. Field was killed in the Everleigh Club is a lie," Mr. Simpson continued. "I refer you to Coroner Hoffman, Dr. Billings and Dr. Bevan, who made exhaustive reports on the case at the time. These gentlemen will tell you that Mr. Field was accidentally shot in his own home. Rumors at the time of his death were that Mr. Field had been shot in the Everleigh resort, but the facts when presented to the Coroner's jury showed this was untrue."

Hans Schmidt's Trial Put Off.

Judge Foster in the Court of General Sessions yesterday postponed for two weeks the trial of Hans Schmidt, murderer of Anna Aumuller. The application was made by Alphonse G. Koobler, Schmidt's counsel, and was unopposed by Assistant District Attorney Delahanty, who insisted, however, that the case come to trial not later than Dec. 8.


Thanksgiving Proclamation
Until the coming of Interwovens, men wore ordinary socks. And holes.
Today, look abroad in the land. Men wear smiles. And Interwovens.
Give thanks to Interwovens. For verily they are the only sheer socks which give honest wear.
Interwoven
TOE and HEEL

Pure thread silk, 50c
Lisle, 25c, 35c, 50c

Instruments Will Be Delivered For Thanksgiving Day If Desired

We wish to impress upon you that we are ***exclusively piano manufacturers,*** producers of instruments of the ***highest quality*** for 76 years, and are ***best equipped*** to select piano values ***for you,*** offering worthy instruments only, which carry our broad guarantee.

A Limited Number of NEW 88 NOTE **PLAYER-PIANOS**

Various styles and woods; fully worth $600, TODAY ONLY at . **$390**

Terms to Suit Your Convenience

Music Rolls and Free Library Privilege

Brand New PIANOS

That are Fully Worth $325, at

In order to make room for stock now arriving, EVERY PIANO in our warerooms, formerly selling up to $325 will be closed out **TODAY ONLY** at **$190**

$5 Down

$5 Monthly

All Are Fully Guaranteed

Liberal Allowance for Old Pianos Taken in Exchange

KNABE WAREROOMS

Knabe Bldg., 5th Ave., at 39th St.

This Six Months' Guarantee Made Me Buy My First Holeproof Hosiery

Now I buy them for superior quality—for comfort and for style. More than TWO MILLION PEOPLE say HOLEPROOF when they want hosiery, and every one of those two million knows that not a single hosiery advantage is sacrificed in Holeproof in order to get wear, yet 6 Pairs are Guaranteed to Wear 6 Months, For Men, Women and Children

For Men, 6 pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for 3 months, $2
For Women and Children, 6 prs., $2; Silk Lisle for Women, $3
Women's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for 3 months, $3
We are New York Agents. Mail and phone orders promptly filled.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY, at 40th St. 279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125TH STREET, at 3d Ave.
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

EXCLUSIVE HOLIDAY GOODS

AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN CHARGED ELSEWHERE FOR THE ORDINARY KIND

Inspection Solicited.

Handkerchiefs	Neckwear	Hosiery
Luncheon Sets	Tea Napkins	Doilies
Table Linens	Bed Linens	Novelties
Comfortables	Bed Spreads	Auto Robes
Infants' Wear	Lingerie	Blouses

538-540 FIFTH AVENUE, at 45th St.
308 FIFTH AVENUE, at 32nd St.

"THE PROPHETS"—IN COLORS.

John S. Sargent's famous paintings from the Boston Library will be reproduced in the original colors as a section of the Christmas Number of The New York Times, Sunday, Dec. 7. The edition will be sold out in advance. ORDER NOW. —Adv.

The John Ruszits Fur Company

Announcement

Founded in 1851, through the past sixty-two years the name of Ruszits has constantly stood for all that is good in the Fur Industry.

Beautiful furs, the finest workmanship, sound values and honest dealing have sustained the position of the house.

It has therefore been with zealous regard for the present high standing of the name of Ruszits, and at the same time with confidence in our greater ability to serve our patrons that we have broadened our plans for the future.

Preliminary to this it gives us pleasure to announce that

Mr. George Taylor
Until recently Vice-President of
Aitken, Son & Co.
is now President of the John Ruszits Fur Co.
And further that

Mr. Leo Graham
until recently General Manager
of the Retail Departments of
Aitken, Son & Co.
is now Vice-President and General Manager of the John Ruszits Fur Co.

Mr. A. F. F. Kittan
who has been connected with the company for thirty-two years and for many years past has been its chief active executive, is now Secretary of the Company and will continue as in the past in direct charge of our Fur Departments.

As the oldest wholesale and retail furriers in the city, you will find our practical experience of sixty-two years as well as the finest material, and workmanship embodied in every garment bearing our label.

These, then, are the executives who will continue to stand sponsor for the integrity of the Company and its high ideals of style, quality, workmanship and sound values.

7 East 48th Street

Kewanee Ever Faithful

A Kewanee Firebox Boiler is on the job always.

Built of mild steel—it can't crack. No packed joints to leak. Repair costs practically nothing.

KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY

N. Y. Salesroom, 47 West 42d St.

PACIFIC COAST AND RETURN $141.80

Lackawanna Railroad

TICKET OFFICES: Broadway Cor. Wall St. " Howard St. " 28th St. " 42nd St. Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SKIN AND HAIR HEALTH

Resinol Soap tends to keep the complexion free from redness, roughness, pimples and blackheads, to clear the scalp of dandruff, and to maintain the lustre and health of the hair. Sold by all druggists.

To Commercial Travelers

TWENTY years ago, when Munsey's Magazine struck out on new and popular lines, bounding as it did into a nation-wide circulation, you, the Traveling Men of America, were among the first to recognize its merits and did more than any other body of men to support it and commend it to your friends and acquaintances.

Now, just two decades later, I am giving you another new type of magazine in The Munsey—this time a far bigger and far better magazine than before.

With its full book-length novel, complete in each issue, Munsey's Magazine is pre-eminently the magazine for you commercial men who have long hours to while away on railway trains and in hotels away from home. So situated, there isn't much satisfaction in reading a fragment of a novel—just a sop, that's all.

But there is a lot of satisfaction in finding in your magazine a full complete novel—exactly the kind you would pay $1.50 for in book form. And there is a further satisfaction in the fact that in Munsey's Magazine you will get this novel for 15 cents—get novel and all the other features, illustrated and unillustrated, that go to make up a standard illustrated magazine.

Get the December Munsey and read George Barr McCutcheon's great novel, "Black is White." I strongly recommend it.

Frank A. Munsey, New York

Y. M.-Y. W. C. A. FUND FAILS BY $226,498

But $100,000 Is Pledged Conditionally and a Final Effort Will Be Made To-day.

WORKERS BUSY UNTIL LATE

Total for the Day More Than $300,000—John D. Rockefeller Adds $150,000 to His $350,000.

When the two weeks' campaign to raise $4,000,000 for a building fund for the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations came to its scheduled end last night the workers had fallen $226,498 short of the desired amount. George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee, announced that $100,000 more had been contributed anonymously, on condition that the fund be completed to-day, and stated that he, for one, was heartily in favor of extending the time another twenty-four hours. He then asked if there was any one present among the leaders at the meeting of the workers on the first floor of the Hotel Manhattan who was not in favor of going on. There was not a dissenting vote.

The failure of New York to carry out successfully the great money raising movement was a bitter disappointment to those who have given their entire time, thought, and efforts to the campaign for the last two weeks. When the first session of the evening adjourned shortly before 9 o'clock and there was still $258,139 to be raised in order to bring the campaign to a successful close on schedule time, many of the workers did not leave the hotel, either because they had no one else to cause or else because it was supposed that some donor—as yet unknown—would contribute enough to make up the final deficit. On the other hand, many of the leaders spread to the telephone and kept busy for more than an hour trying to raise the necessary amount. Some of them even went among the guests of the hotel in the lobby and succeeded in getting small amounts.

The meeting was again called to order by Mr. Perkins at 10:57 o'clock, and $31,041 in subscriptions was added to those reported but an hour or so before.

The Last Subscribers.

Among these subscriptions were the following of $1,000 or more:

Anonymous	$10,000
Mrs. Edwin Gould	1,000
Norman B. Ream	1,000
Henry Lewis Morris	1,000
Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr.	1,000
George T. Brokaw	1,000
Isaac Guggenheim	1,000
James T. Pyle	1,000

There was a significant pause when it was announced that the fund had fallen over $200,000 short. The news was almost a blow to most of the workers who confidently expected that some public spirited New Yorkers would come to the rescue at the last moment. There was a murmur of disappointment, and then Mr. Perkins rapped on the table for order, and made this announcement of the $100,000 conditional gifts.

"We are so near that we ought to go on," said Mr. Perkins. "Our showing is truly remarkable considering the conditions existing in New York and our lack of ability to raise money in the financial district, where large amounts are generally subscribed.

"I believe we owe it to the cause and to the people who have contributed so generously from small income. I don't know where the Executive Committee can get the balance. We have been unable—as others of you have—to get certain people by telephone, and several of our telegrams have not been answered. We have covered the ground for large subscriptions pretty thoroughly. It is a question to be decided here now whether to extend the time until to-morrow and try to raise the $126,000 we still need. Is there any one here who is not ready to go out to-morrow and work harder than on any other day of the campaign?"

There were no replies.

"Very well, then," continued Mr. Perkins, "we will meet here again to-morrow night."

At twenty-three minutes to 9 o'clock Chairman Perkins had called the workers together and said that about $258,000 was necessary by 10 o'clock.

The final luncheon of the campaign in the headquarters at 25 Broad Street yesterday was marked by frequent outbursts of applause as the contributions were announced. The total for the twenty-four hours between Monday noon and luncheon time yesterday was given as $328,202. This brought the grand total to $3,665,640, leaving $344,161 still to be raised by 10 o'clock last night. The committee chairmen and the team leaders were urged to leave no stone—or rather checkbook—unturned to complete the fund, and the luncheon was brought to a speedy termination so that the canvassers might hurry back to work.

Work of Teams.

This is the official list of contributions at yesterday's luncheon by committees and teams:

Kingsley Committee	$22,567
Clark Committee	12,307
Kuns Committee	2,360
Women's Committee	48,196
Bronx Committee	2,832
Harlem Committee	7,587
Colored Committee	10,404
Executive Committee	122,000
Total	$228,202
Grand total to noon yesterday	3,665,539

KINGSLEY COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

Team 1—Francis Louis Slade, Capt.	$11,177
Team 2—James S. Cushman, Capt.	2,520
Team 3—Joseph P. Day, Capt.	268
Team 4—G. Heekman Hoppin, Capt.	780
Team 5—W. J. Schieffelin, Capt.	4,302
Team 6—R. H. Montgomery, Capt.	885
Team 7—John Nicolson, Capt.	805
Team 8—J. C. Archibolos, Capt.	1,104
Team 9—E. S. Kassing, Capt.	534
Team 10—George C. Hubbs, Capt.	830
Total	$22,567

CLARK COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

Team 11—John Sloane, Capt.	$1,926
Team 12—Lawrence Priddy, Capt.	327
Team 13—Horton Hams, Capt.	1,001
Team 14—Philip W. Henry, Capt.	810
Team 15—Frank De K. Huyler, Capt.	750
Team 16—John R. Delafield, Capt.	2,152
Team 17—Thomas A. Buckner, Capt.	2,015
Team 18—H. E. Almberg, Capt.	95
Team 19—Cleveland A. Dunn, Capt.	3,120
Team 20—Dr. S. M. Milliken, Capt.	145
Total	$12,307

KUNS COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

Team A—L. H. Kirk, Capt.	$632
Team B—F. C. Pinkham, Capt.	1,677
Total	$2,309

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

Team 21—Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, Capt.	$26,662
Team 22—Mrs. F. L. Slade, Capt.	5,177
Team 23—Miss E. W. Dodge, Capt.	2,485
Team 24—Miss E. R. Wilson, Capt.	1,707
Team 25—Miss D. Perkins, Capt.	6,548
Team 26—Mrs. C. T. Herrick, Capt.	911
Team 27—Mrs. F. Stowell, Capt.	2,496
Team 28—Mrs. E. W. Bliss, Capt.	3,177
Team 29—Mrs. N. B. Potter, Capt.	191
Team 30—Miss A. Maxwell, Capt.	448
Total	$48,196

Large Givers to Fund.

This is a list of donors of $1,000 or more to the campaign:

$500,000.

John D. Rockefeller.

$300,000.

Mrs. Willard D. Straight (Dorothy Whitney.)

$275,000.

Cleveland H. Dodge.

$250,000.

Miss Grace H. Dodge.

$215,000.

Anonymous (Lady Friend.)

$200,000.

Mrs. Finley J. Shepard (Helen Gould.)

$100,000.

Henry C. Frick.

$50,000.

Mrs. D. Willis James, J. P. Morgan & Co., Mr. and Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Pratt, Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane.

$40,000.

W. K. Vanderbilt. Anonymous.

$25,000.

Anonymous, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McCormick, Jr., Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Sr., W. Earl Dodge, Mrs. John W. Gates, Mrs. Stephen [illegible] ness and Edward S. Harkness, Mrs. Harkness, Mrs. Clarence M. Mackay, Mrs. W. Perkins, Coleman du Pont, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., New York Telephone Company, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

$20,000.

John D. Archbold, Frederick K. Vanderbilt.

$15,000.

In memory of Robert MacBurney; James Stokes.

$10,000.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Robert S. Brewster, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Miss Eleanor de Graff Cuyler, Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, Mrs. John French and family, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, George G. Mason, Joseph Milbank, Mr. and Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Mildred F. Prescott, Anson Stokes, William P. Sloane, James Talcott, Samuel Thorne, and anonymous.

$7,500.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting.

$5,000

Mrs. John D. Archbold, Mrs. George Blumenthal, Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Thomas A. Buckner, Eugene Delano, Mrs. W. E. S. Griswold, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. James McLean, Miss Dodge Mullogh, Mrs. William Church Osborn, Miss Mary M. Roberts, Henry T. Sloan, Tiffany & Co., Mrs. John Wanamaker, Ward Bread Company, and six anonymous.

$4,000.

Charles W. Harkness.

$3,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Frits Achelis, Mrs. Frederick Billings, George T. Brokaw, anonymous.

$2,500.

Benjamin Duke, Miss Elisabeth W. Dodge, the Gorham Company, V. Everit Macy, Mrs. Russell Sage, Robert Scoville, Phelps Stokes Fund, Miss Anne T. E. P. Stokes, anonymous, and S. R. Guggenheim.

$2,000.

Altman & Co., Miss E. Billings, Mrs. William H. Bliss, George T. Brokaw, Gilbert Colgate, James Douglas, Mrs. W. L. Harkness, James A. Harn & Co., George Austin Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. S. Walker, three anonymous.

$1,500.

C. K. G. Billings, Mrs. Samuel G. Brown, William Colgate, James B. Ford, Seth M. Milliken, and T. Tuckerman Tower.

$1,300.

Anonymous.

$1,000.

Aeolian Company, J. E. Aldred, Horace E. Andrews, Mrs. Herman Auerbach, Joseph Auerbach, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Baker, Mrs. Richard S. Barnes, August Belmont, Mrs. Horatio L. Bigelow, Mrs. C. K. Billings, Miss Billings, Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., E. C. Bodman, M. C. D. Borden's Sons, George S. Bowdoin, Mrs. Harry S. Bowen, Mrs. Breitung, Mrs. Samuel Bridgham, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Cabot Brooks, H. W. Carpenter, Theron Brothers, Harvey Clarkson, Gilbert Colgate, Richard M. Colgate, George W. Collard, J. F. Comey, Mrs. John F. Comey, E. C. Converse, John Cort, De Lancey B. Cratelin, Mrs. Charles H. Crane, William Nelson Cromwell, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Cushman, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, J. E. L. Davis, Joseph P. Day, Moreau Delano, James Deering, daughters of the late S. W. De Vee, L. P. Dommerich & Co., James Douglas, H. C. Fahnestock, Mrs. Francis P. Fay, Mrs. Francis P. Furnald, Maitre Garnet, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gray, H. Von Gerbig, Miss Belle da Costa Greene, Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. William P. Hamilton, Hard & Rand, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Percy A. Hollo, Percy R. Hill, Mrs. Moses Hopkins, John Sherman Hoyt, Mrs. Robert Jameson, Miss Annie B. Jennings, Mrs. Frederick B. Jennings, Mrs. O. G. Jennings, William A. Joyce, William G. Joyce, Mrs. Annie C. Kane, Kadenburg, Thalman & Co., Miss E. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Lee, Mrs. John S. Lyle, Charles W. McAlpin, Clarence Mackay, T. F. Manville, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Marling, C. H. Matthieson, Mrs. Dunlevy Milbank, Geden Mills, Mrs. William H. Moore, Pauline Morgan, Mrs. L. E. Morton, Mrs. Hugh O'Neill, James E. Nichols, John Ellis Parsons, Phelps Phelps, Alfred M. Post, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Post, Mr. and Mrs. William Rose Proctor, Mrs. J. B. Randel, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, John J. Riker, Mrs. Alfred Rogers, Edith Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, William J. Schieffelin, Shults Bread Company, Miss Edith Scoville, Miss Grace Scoville, Miss Lois Scoville, Mrs. Mary Rees Scoville, E. W. Sheldon, Herman Spielcken, Mortimer M. Singer, Francis Louis Slade, Mrs. Edward Sparrow, Stern Brothers, Steinway & Sons, Francis L. Stetson, Alex M. Stewart, Mrs. Percy H. Stewart, Charles E. Stillman, W. E. D. Stokes, James P. Taylor, Mrs. William Reed Thompson, Jonathan Thorne, Louis Tiffany, Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. Frances R. Wells, Gerard J. Gilbert White, Mrs. J. Stewart White, Nathaniel Whitman, Malcolm D. Whitman, W. H. Wolverton, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and twelve anonymous.

Miss Gene Aiken, Miss Mandelbaum, H. C. Fahnestock, Holmes Electric Protective Company, Annie E. Jennings, Mrs. F. E. Lewis, E. H. Van Ingen, Reid Ice Cream Company, W. D. Baldwin, Mrs. J. T. Pratt, Mrs. Francis Louis Slade, ex-Senator W. A. Clark, John T. Kennedy, Norman B. Ream, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Henry L. Morris, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr., George T. Brokaw, Isaac Guggenheim, and James T. Pyle.

OPPOSE STATE AID DIRECT TO WIDOWS

Morris D. Waldman Would Utilize Existing Private Agencies.

DANGER IN PUBLIC RELIEF

Pension Fund to Keep Fatherless Families Together Still Under Discussion.

The Commission on Relief for Widowed Mothers appointed by the Legislature continued its sessions yesterday at the City Hall. Frank Tucker, Vice President of the Provident Loan Society, suggested that a State administration of a pension fund for widowed mothers might be devised in such a way as to minimize the possible abuses which professional charity workers had advanced in their arguments opposing the plan.

Chairman Aaron J. Levy of the commission asked Mr. Tucker if he knew that the State had legislated for the payment to farmers of the value of cattle destroyed for tuberculosis and horses destroyed for glanders. Mr. Tucker said he did, and he agreed with Mr. Levy that the fraud which marked the early administration of these laws had been almost wholly wiped out as the administrators of the law gained experience.

Morris D. Waldman of the United Hebrew Charities said the safest way to administer any State aid to widowed mothers to prevent the breaking up of homes through the commitment of their children to institutions was through the present "child caring institutions." Mr. Waldman said most of the institutions at present have the right to board out the children or to give them away for adoption, as well as to care for them in asylums, but that they have no power in most cases to support the children with their mothers. Such a power, he said, should be granted to them.

Mr. Waldman said that in proposing this he was not reminded of the dangers of entrusting public monies to private institutions. He said he offered the suggestion from his experience with the Jewish child-caring institutions of this city, which he pronounced the best of which he had ever heard. He opposed the administration of a widow's pension fund through public agencies.

As an example of their inefficiency he said 24 per cent. of all children who came under the New York Bureau of Dependent Children had been deserted by their fathers. Their support costs the city $750,000 to $800,000 annually. Yet the Bureau and other city departments, he said, made no effort to bring the fathers back and force them to support their families. In five years, however, he said the United Hebrew Charities, a private body, had checked family desertion by half by systematic efforts to bring back the absconding fathers. Five years ago the society expended $34,000 in caring for children whose fathers had fled. During the past year they spent less than $15,000. The total number of cases of desertion he said had been gradually cut from 400 annually to less than 200.

Mr. Waldman said that in a public administration not only would the work be less efficiently done, but there would be abuses resulting from the pressure which might be brought to bear upon the officials.

Mr. Waldman and Commissioner Sophie Irene Loeb, who is a suffragette, had a spirited colloquy at the end of his testimony, in which he stated that since the death of a husband and father removed "the chief financial and moral prop of the family," the private society should act "in loco parentis." Miss Loeb strongly disagreed with the assertion that a husband was to be assumed to be the "chief moral prop." Mr. Waldman stuck to it that a wife needed the guidance of a husband, and a child the guidance of a father.

Publicly administered charity was severely criticized by Mr. Waldman, who said that it was impossible to get the best administrators. Those at the top, he said, were selected for political considerations, while those at the bottom were chosen by the inflexible requirements of the civil service, which made it impossible to choose the most fit.

Alfred T. White, President of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, the charity organization of that borough, opposed the proposition to pension widowed mothers as the entering wedge for the re-establishment of outdoor public relief. This, he said, had demoralized industrious men and women prior to its abolition in Brooklyn in 1878.

Dr. Henry Berg opposed the proposition as a tax payer and gave it as his opinion as a physician that children of widowed mothers were better off in institutions, if the mother was destitute. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, who followed him, said that every one admitted that the best of institutions were but substitutes for the home and that it was always preferable to keep the children with their mother. He urged a thorough investigation of the subject.

C. Sulsberger, President of the National Conference of Jewish Charities, asserted that the best way was to have the State supplement the funds of existing private agencies. Mrs. V. G. Sinkovich of the Greenwich Settlement House avored Governmental relief.

CITY BREVITIES.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the National Civic Federation will be held at the Hotel Astor on Thursday and Friday, Dec. 11 and 12. The programme will include reports from departments treating of workmen's compensation, pure food and drugs, conciliation and mediation laws, welfare work, regulation of municipal utilities, and of industrial corporations.

Frank Moss, Assistant District Attorney, will address the members of the City College Club, 68 West Fifty-sixth Street, on Saturday evening, Nov. 29.

The annual meeting of subscribers to the Crippled Children's East Side Free School will be held at 107 Henry Street on Monday, Dec. 8.

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To Work At Liberal Pay

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Legal Investment for Trust Funds. Our booklet "E" goes into convincing detail. Write for it to-day

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO. Capital and Surplus, $640,000. Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

SARGENT'S FRIEZE OF 'THE PROPHETS'

World-Famous Pictures Reproduced in Original Colors in The Christmas Times.

FOREMOST FIGURE IN ART

American Mural Artist Is Leading Portrait Painter of All Europe.

While every one who has seen an advance copy of the special rotogravure section devoted to The Girl of To-day, which will be one of the features of the Christmas number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, is enthusiastic about the pictures of typical American girls it contains and the splendid work of the new rotogravure process of photographic reproduction, admiration for the colored section of the same number, which will be devoted to a reproduction of the famous frieze of John Singer Sargent, entitled "The Prophets," is no less keen.

Any one who has never been in Europe, or more especially in England, for any length of time finds it difficult to realize the position that this American artist fills abroad. For many years Sargent has been considered the leading portrait painter of all Europe. His vogue in England has been approached by no artist since the days of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gainsborough, and his reputation is such that for years he has been able to refuse to paint any person who did not appeal to him as a subject. In the annual exhibitions at the Academy his portraits have usually had the place of honor. Indeed, he is regarded as the foremost figure to-day in the world of painting, and that distinction he has enjoyed for more than ten years.

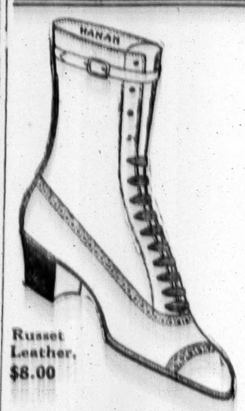
What Sargent gets for his paintings nowadays is not a matter of common knowledge. A decade ago he got as high as $10,000 for a single portrait—he made his own prices—and sometimes his price was only $2,500. His aim in portrait painting seems always to have been to make the soul or the character of his subject appear in the face. The story is told of a famous Boston beauty who when she received her portrait from Sargent, took it to her room, studied it, and realising that the artist had laid bare her true character on the canvas, in a fit of rage cut out the face and tore it to shreds.

It was more than twenty years ago that Sargent was asked to try his hand at a decoration for the Boston Public Library. His own choice of a subject was given. To the astonishment of everybody he selected a religious subject for this theme. He has been regarded as exclusively the painter of fashion. He had never done any mural painting, yet when the first section of the great work was exhibited in London in 1804 the world stood up and admired. Now they have a whole gallery in the Boston Public Library named after him, the mural decoration of which is his work.

The painter has described his complete scheme as representing "The Triumph of Religion" in mural decoration illustrating certain stages of Jewish and Christian history. The subject of the first portion is the confused struggle in the Jewish nation between Monotheism and Paganism.

The frieze of "The Prophets" illustrates the monotheistic and spiritual principles of the Jewish religion. It has been compared to a Greek chorus, "interpreting and supporting the movement of a great drama." The central figures, Moses, Elijah, and Joshua, stand out strong and aggressive. On the right hand the three extreme figures are exulting in strong antithesis to the three prophets at the other end of the decoration—in the sure hope of a Messiah who shall relieve Israel of her woes.

The reproduction of the frieze in the special section of THE TIMES will be in the true colors of the original. It will be in three parts, the whole measuring fifty-five inches long by ten inches wide. There is no printing on the back of the pictures, so that the reproduction will be suitable for framing.



A Walking Boot for Women

This sturdy boot retains its stylish appearance through the excellence of Hanan workmanship and the quality of material we use. An excellent boot for week end trips and golf.

Russet Leather, $8.00

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Eight New York Stores

Broadway, corner 31st St. | Broadway, corner Fulton St.
Broadway, corner 38th St. | 297 Broadway, near Duane St.
1695 Broadway, near 53d St. | 55 Nassau St., corner Liberty St.
Broadway, corner Canal St. | In Brooklyn at 380 Fulton St.

A Bountiful Thanksgiving

Thanksgiving day was first observed by the Israelites after they made their escape from Egypt and reached the promised land which "Flowed with milk and honey." In this country the day was made an established custom by the pioneers of American liberty. One of those pioneers was Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island, who also built a church and a brewery in Providence in the seventeenth century. This month 90,000,000 Americans will celebrate the day by feasting, drinking and giving thanks for the fruits of a land which has become the greatest and richest of all nations upon the earth. That is something to be thankful for, indeed. Nearly ten million of these good Americans live within a short radius of the Jacob Ruppert Brewery, where stands the finest Brewhouse in the world. There will be found the beer that satisfies most of these people the year round, and from there will flow the beer that will satisfy these same people on Thanksgiving, November 27th, 1913, the day designated by the President of the United States. For sale by all dealers.

JACOB RUPPERT'S Knickerbocker

The Beer That Satisfies

Our Knickerbocker Beer is a mild, appetizing stimulant which will add flavor to your Thanksgiving Dinner. Our Ruppiner, a dark Bavarian style, is a nourishing liquid food which builds up tissue and aids digestion.

Order a case of each of these famous brews and satisfy your Thanksgiving guests.

Food to be beneficial must be enjoyed

Tennis is better for you than a course calisthenics under a tutor.

If you prefer O. Henry to Shakespeare—O. Henry will do you more good.

The mind and the body cannot thrive on a regimen which repels them.

And to resort to a steak because you are afraid that the chicken you want will be improperly cooked, is only an escape and not a solution of the difficulty.

The sensible course is to dine at The Claridge, where you may, if you wish, order what your appetite calls for, without reference to the menu, and know that it will be dished with all the flavor and *finesse* with which your fancy garnishes it.

Hotel Claridge

Telephone Bryant 7100

BROADWAY AND FORTY-FOURTH STREET

JOHN HILL — EDWARD H. CRANDALL

1856 **HACKETT CARHART'S** 1913

58th and Last Thanksgiving

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS

The Fifty-eighth Thanksgiving at the Hackett Carhart stores finds them in a predicament where their highest grade stocks must be sacrificed and converted into cash at once, and will be disposed of at 50c. on the dollar in order to pay the many accumulated debts of the company.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS

Savings Fifty Cents On The Dollar

$9.50 Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $22.50	**$17.50** Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $32.50	**$23.50** Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $45
$13.50 Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $28	**$20.50** Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $40	**$27.00** Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $50

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119 West 42d St., Near Broadway, Open Evenings
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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOUNDED 1840 — "FLINT QUALITY"

REMOVAL SALE

NOW IN PROGRESS

DURING THE WEEK NOVEMBER 24TH WE WILL PLACE ON SALE OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

BEDROOM FURNITURE

MAHOGANY, WALNUT, MAPLE, BIRCH, AND ENAMELED AT

PRICE REDUCTIONS MOST UNUSUAL

SIMILAR REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43-47 West 23rd St: 24-28 West 24th St:
New York City

TO STOP SPEEDING OF MAIL TRUCKS

Aldermen Adopt Amendment Putting Postal Autos Under Motor Law Restrictions.

MAYOR KLINE TO SIGN IT

One Truck Out of Every Eighteen Takes a Life Yearly, Says Committee Report.

The Aldermen adopted unanimously yesterday an amendment to the motor vehicle law providing that auto trucks carrying United States mail shall be subject to the restrictions and regulations imposed on all other vehicles, except fire engines and ambulances. If the ordinance, as now amended, is enforced, United States mail wagons will not be allowed to go through the city streets at an excessive rate of speed.

The special committee on speed regulation of the board, of which Alderman Folks was Chairman, and to which the amendment was referred, reported back that it believed that under the police power the Aldermen had the right to make provisions of law necessary for the protection of human life, provided the provision be reasonable, and it recommended that the amendment be passed. At a public hearing held on the amendment last week Joseph Stewart, Second Assistant Postmaster General, appeared in behalf of the United States Government in opposition to the measure. He characterized the proposed speed restriction as unjust and an unfair discrimination against vehicles transporting United States mail, and said that the number of persons killed by mail wagons was not excessive, due for the most part to the caution exercised by operators of mail trucks as compared with other vehicles. The only opposition to the amendment came from the United States Government and the contractors, but civic organizations and private citizens urging that the amendment be passed. The report of the special committee said:

The committee presents herewith statistics submitted from the Coroners' office of the Borough of Manhattan and other data collected by the Aldermanic Committee on Protective Legislation, in relation to the operation of motor vehicles, in relation to which the committee has had under consideration the matter presented at the public hearing held by the committee on Nov. 7, 1913, and submitted at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen held on Nov. 10, 1913.

250 Mail Trucks in Use.

"That about [illegible] motor trucks are operating in the city of New York. These vehicles, operated by our postal employees, have caused the death of [illegible] persons in the city of New York during the year 1913, and have caused the serious injury of [illegible] persons. The number of motor mail wagons in use during the year averages less than 250 per day. On this basis, at least, one vehicle out of every eighteen is destroying a human life every year. The total number of motor vehicles in New York city is estimated at 55,000, and the number of deaths for the year 1913 is 230. Therefore, one vehicle out of every 230 kills a citizen, as against one out of eighteen mail wagons. The daily mileage of a mail wagon is undoubtedly greater than that of many other vehicles, which would lessen this percentage of fatalities to a certain degree. All things considered, the committee concludes that the United States mail wagons have killed and are killing a number of citizens far in excess of their ratio to other vehicles in the city.

Human Life More Important.

"The committee appreciates the efforts of the Post Office authorities to get the best and most economical mail service for the city. It also appreciates the fact that the great commercial interests of the city, and to a certain extent of the entire world, demand the best mail service possible. It believes, however, that the safety of human life is far more important than the dispatch of mails. For these reasons the committee believes that vehicles carrying United States mail must be subjected to the rules and regulations commensurate with the public safety.

"The committee believes that vehicles responding for emergency work in case of fire, accident, public disaster, or impending danger, should be given wider latitude in the restrictions under which they are compelled to travel upon the public thoroughfares owing to the nature of their business and the conditions under which they respond or an alarm. It believes that those vehicles whose duties call their travel being attended with more than the average degree of alarm, the public is awakened to the fact of their presence. These conditions do not exist at all times present in the travels of mail-carrying vehicles.

Mayor Kline, it was said yesterday, will sign the amendment on Friday, and it will then be sent to the Secretary of State for his approval. The Secretary of State has thirty days in which to consider the measure, so that it may not become effective until the 28th, thus doing away with another contention made by Assistant Postmaster General Stewart that it would interfere with the delivery of Christmas mail.

Under the amendment mail wagons must not turn corners at a speed greater than four miles an hour; they must not exceed ten miles an hour when approaching school houses and bridges, and they must keep close to the right hand curb, which are either in motion or standing still. It also provides that fifteen miles an hour shall be prima facie evidence that a chauffeur is exceeding the speed limit, and that twenty miles an hour shall be the maximum of speed allowed in outlying districts of the city.

FIND AHEARN UNCONSCIOUS.

Revived, State Fire Marshal Complained of Pains in Body.

ALBANY, Nov. 25—State Fire Marshal Thomas J. Ahearn was found unconscious on the floor of his office today, but revived before a physician arrived. He complains of pains in his left shoulder and chest. Recently he had suffered severely from rheumatism in the left shoulder.

He was removed to a local hotel and left later for New York.

State Fire Marshal Thomas J. Ahearn arrived in this city yesterday and went to the Hotel Ten Eyck. His sisters, the Misses Ahearn, from Chicago, are visiting him.

His brother, John P. Ahearn, who was prosecuting counsel at the coroner's coalition last night at the John St. Ahearn Association, 200 East Broadway, said that Fire Marshal Ahearn was suffering at the present time from a severe attack of rheumatism, but that he was in no danger of losing his life. According to the doctors in attendance, Fire Marshal Ahearn will take a vacation of a few weeks, remaining for the time at that time with his brothers.

BELIEVE ZELAYA FLED TO CANADA

Federal Authorities Not Hopeful of Finding Ex-Nicaragua President Soon.

READY FOR EXTRADITION

Nicaraguan Legation Asked Detention—Former Dictator Wanted on Charge of Assassination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Although the Department of Justice is making every effort to arrest former President Zelaya of Nicaragua, wanted by the Nicaraguan Government, it is said, on a charge of assassination and abuse of authority, reports received here up to a late hour to-night hold out no hope that he may be found soon.

Officials of the Department of Justice believe that Zelaya received an intimation that he would be sought for and fled to Canada, where Government agents are now searching for him.

The charge against Zelaya is that he caused the death of two Nicaraguans, Dominco Toribio and Sixto Pineda, at Mesaya April 21, 1001. The request that the United States Government detain Zelaya came from the Nicaraguan Legation here to the State Department. The request was immediately transmitted to the Department of Justice, and it was fully expected that Gen. Zelaya would be taken into custody at his rooms in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City.

At the State Department it was announced that no application had been received for the extradition of Zelaya, and that his arrest would be a "provisional detention" only. It is understood, however, that a formal application for Gen. Zelaya's extradition is now on its way from Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Legation declined to make any statement to-day.

Gerry M. Stadden, an attorney, representing Gen. Zelaya, attempted to see Secretary of State Bryan, but was informed by Secretary Tumulty that any interview must be arranged through the Secretary of State. Mr. Stadden then sought Counsellor Moore, to whom he presented a letter. Mr. Moore said that the State Department was seeking Gen. Zelaya's arrest on a murder charge. He stated to Mr. Stadden that the Nicaraguan Legation had notified the State Department of Gen. Zelaya's departure, and that the Department had no information to the effect that Zelaya had not left the country. He said he would not discuss Zelaya's case any way.

It is understood to-night that if a formal request is received for Zelaya's extradition the State Department will speedily carry into execution the plan to return Zelaya to Nicaragua.

Mr. Stadden then said Zelaya is preparing to enter an appeal against the extradition, and that the ex-President will appear at the hearing before the Department sets for a hearing. He would not, however, give any clue to Zelaya's present whereabouts.

The search for Gen. Zelaya was continued here yesterday by special agents of the Department of Justice and United States Deputy Marshals.

In an effort to get some information as to the direction Gen. Zelaya took when he vanished from the Waldorf-Astoria Assistant United States District Attorney Roger Wood in the afternoon had a long talk with Dr. Julian Irias, who was Minister General to Nicaragua during the latter months of the stormy regime of the banished dictator.

In their efforts to find Zelaya, Marshal Henkel's deputies ransacked the rooms at the Hotel Hargrave of his two sons, one of whom is appearing in vaudeville as a piano player. They found part of the General's baggage, but it afforded nothing in the way of a working clue.

C. Alfonzo Zelaya protested as the searchers ransacked his father's baggage.

"He is the prey of his enemies," the son said. "Nicaragua to-day is ruled by my father's bitterest enemies, and if he is returned there his life will not be worth a penny."

EXAMINES MERRITT'S SAFE.

Hurried by Two Constables, Receiver Finds Little of Value in It.

Benjamin M. Freeman, the receiver appointed by the United States Court, yesterday made a hurried examination of the private papers in the safe of Henry C. Merritt, the missing Supervisor of the town of East Chester. He said last night that he found little that would aid him in his investigation of Mr. Merritt's accounts. He intends to remove the safe to-day to the Gramatan National Bank of Bronxville, where he can examine the papers at his leisure.

"I was told by John P. Hayes, receiver for the Merritt Construction Company," said Mr. Freeman, "that I might enter the office of the company and examine the papers. When I arrived there I found Mr. Hayes, Miss Gilcher, the stenographer, and two constables. They told me to hurry. While I went through the papers superficially with Miss Gilcher's assistance I was hustled about by the constables, who said they were in a hurry to leave. I felt intimidated, and soon put the papers back in the safe and left the office.

"All I found of any value was a bank book of the Liberty National Bank showing a deposit of $3,000 to Mr. Merritt's credit, and some protested notes payable to him. I don't know the amount of them.

"I found that the seals on one of the drawers of Mr. Merritt's desk in the office had been broken, and I know that various books of value were taken from it because I made an inventory of its contents. To-night I received a letter from Henry W. Smith, a New York lawyer living in Pennsylvania, and the attorney for Mr. Merritt, asking for the privilege to enter and go all through the house to make an inventory and hearing for private papers.

"I heard to-day that Mr. Merritt had been seen in Portland, Ore. I know of nothing within the facts that can bear out that statement, but they may be true. No warrants have as yet been issued for Merritt's arrest, as far as I know."

Roses Abloom While Snow Falls.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 25.—A rosebush covered with bloom while a snowstorm was in progress was an addition on the lawn of Alderman W. L. Dicks on Albert Street this city. The oldest residents survived at the sight, which attracted large numbers.

STOVER NOT FOUND IN SAN FRANCISCO

Report That Missing Park Commissioner Reached Coast Is Not Believed.

FRIENDS CLING TO HOPE

Still Think Absent Official Is Taking Vacation and Will Return When Rested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—The sensational announcement by an afternoon newspaper in its early edition that Charles B. Stover, New York Park Commissioner who has been missing since Oct. 16, had registered at the St. Francis Hotel caused much comment here, but when the story was investigated it proved to be untrue.

The story said that Stover registered from New York with J. H. Francis, presumably a missing Alderman of Chicago, that Stover asked for two rooms with bath but before the clerk could assign him he went away saying he and his friend had to look after their passage on the Overland train and would select rooms when they returned. The story also said that Verne Stover and wife were on the passenger list of the Pacific mail steamship Macdauria to sail on Thursday for the Orient.

The man who registered at the St. Francis did not resemble the missing Park Commissioner. The names of Stover and Francis are on the hotel register but neither men has yet appeared.

The inference is strong that the story is a canard and manufactured to boom some coming picture production. The article told of the plan to exhibit pictures of Stover on Thanksgiving Day.

Inquiry at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office showed that Verne Stover and wife are booked for the next sailing of the Manchuria on Thanksgiving Day, but that they do not come from New York.

The Park Commissioner's friends and former associates here were inclined to be skeptical of the announcement that he had made his way across the continent since last Friday morning. At that time Mr. Stover left his office and proceeded to the Union Station at Washington, D. C.

Mayor Kline was disinclined to take any further official action regarding the appointment of any one to succeed Commissioner Stover. Controller Metz, President of the Park Board, and Col. La Roche as Acting Commissioner for Manhattan are moving rapidly for the early signing on the work of the Department of Parks for the Dyer bond issue.

The Mayor said that if Stover was on a vacation, as it is believed he is, there was no immediate necessity for filling his place. The appointment of Commissioner Stover had been ordered held until his return was declared important yesterday. A check for six thousand dollars is awaiting him on the books of the Park Board. That is Mr. Falconer, secretary to the Commissioner, said Stover's salary for November would probably be sent to the office in the same way.

EINSTEIN LETTERS READ.

Wealthy Manufacturer Bitterly Opposed His Son's Marriage.

Intimate affairs and family secrets of the Einstein family were disclosed in the Supreme Court yesterday when letters from the late David Lewis Einstein, the manufacturer, to his son, Louis, were read before Justice Giegerich in the suit between Sir Charles and Lady Waldstein of England and Mrs. Spimarn, wife of Prof. Spimarn, formerly of Columbia University. The suit is to determine the disposition of $125,000 left by David Einstein to Lady Waldstein, his daughter, to be used at her discretion and disposed of as she thought best.

One construction of the will is that the $125,000 was intended for Louis, Mr. Einstein's disinherited son. Lady Waldstein, however, contends that the disposal of the money was left to her discretion, and that she can accordingly keep it for herself.

The letters from the manufacturer to his son were written in 1904, after Louis Einstein had married Helene Nulli, ten years older than himself. One of the letters read:

"Your dear mother is prostrated with grief over the degradation which you have brought upon yourself. I am grieved to inform you that I have changed my will, and that you will not participate in my fortune at my death, if you will involve your marriage with Helene you will be received back into the arms of your broken-hearted father and mother, and will have what you should have, share and share with your sisters. Do not suppose that my consent or theirs you may make will influence us. Address with never be received by your mothers and sisters."

The other letters, which were read by ex-Justice David Leventritt, who represented the minority trustees of the Einstein estate, were of much the same tenor. Letters from Louis Einstein to Lady Waldstein showed that Louis expected his sister to give him a share of the father's estate. Louis is taking no part in the suit.

The minority trustees hope to show that a verbal understanding existed between David Einstein and Lady Waldstein that Louis should receive the $125,000 turned over to Lady Waldstein to dispose of as she saw fit.

YEAR'S WORK FOR CHILDREN

Aid Society Found Homes for 539 —Want Schools to Help More.

C. Loring Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, gave a review of the work of that organization at the annual meeting yesterday at the Union Trust Company.

In the last year, Mr. Brace said, 539 orphans and homeless children were placed in family homes, 642 runaway children were returned to relatives, 6,357 children were sheltered in lodging houses, 5,333 children were given relief in their homes, 7,407 children were given from one to ten weeks' outings in Summer homes, and 14,897 women and children received day outings at the seaside and in the country.

The suggestion was also made that the public schools should be genuine social centres, recognizing the need of social uplift of the whole family.

"While the public schools have developed along wise and broad lines, the need of social uplift of the whole family at the same time, the night has not yet been considered by the public school authorities," said Mr. Brace, "and will not be recognized until the schools become social centres, not only affording each child the mental and moral training he or she requires, but the training of the mentally inefficient mother and father as well."

These officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, William Church Osborn; Vice Presidents, William Douglas Sloane, Percy R. Pyne, Edwin G. Merrill; Secretary, C. Loring Brace. These trustees were selected to serve until 1916: William Douglas Sloane, Archibald D. Russell, F. DeHass Weeks, Ernst Jenner Wendell, and Charles H. Richards.

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THE KING OF TO-DAY.
Unless you order at once the Christmas Number of The New York Times is in danger of disappointing you. Sunday, Dec. 7, you will be unable to get the rotogravure section containing pictures of typical American girls selected by The Times contest. Ask

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Winter Overcoats	$18 to $75

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Arranged Into Two Special Groups
Will be held in our Louis XVI. Grand Salon, 2nd Floor (To-day) Wednesday

Every Coat in this Sale fresh from the workrooms—made expressly to our order after the most approved models—hand tailored to meet our exacting requirements—the materials include everything that is desirable in the popular Fall and Winter weights and Coatings. This new department (without a single old Coat on hand) was able to take advantage of the backward season and manufacturers were glad to meet us on our own terms—and now our customers get the benefit of these Great Reductions from Regular Prices

Great Reductions from the Regular Prices

	Special To-Day	Special To-Day
BLUE CHINCHILLA COATS—Short top; smart single breasted models with the new collar	22.50	13.50
PLAID BACK OVERCOATINGS—Shawl collar, velvet faced; fleece lined; Real value $27.50		
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CHINCHILLA COATS—Shawl collar, velvet faced; fleece lined; Real value $27.50		
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DOUBLE BREASTED MODELS—Made with convertible or the popular Vienna collar; novelties. Real values $27.50 to $30.00		
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SHAWL COLLAR OVERCOATS—Blacks, grays and fancy mixtures; fleece lined; Real value $18.00		
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SATIN TRIMMED OVERCOATS—Heavy and richly trimmed; Real value $18.00		
HEAVY ALL WOOL CHINCHILLA COATS—Made with convertible or the popular Vienna collar, English models. Real values $18.00 to $23.00		

Finest Ready-to-Wear Dress Overcoats
From imported fleeces and fancy cloths; full and quarter Italian lined; finest tailoring possible to find. Blacks and oxford grays. Real values $38.00, $42.00, $48.00, $55.00, $65.00 — Special To-Day 29.00, 39.00

Fashionable Coats		Women's Furnishings	
For Misses and Women.		Latest Models at Special Prices.	
25 HIGH CLASS WRAPS OF velvet and corduroy; fur trimmed. 16 years to 42 bust. Value $55.00	42.50	IMPORTED HOUSE ROBES OF flannel or albatross; shawl collar, embroidered and scalloped and girdle. Value $10.00	7.50
75 COATS—Suitable for dry or evening wear; made of Bayadere broadcloth, cut velour and Radyte; handsomely lined and tailored. 16 yrs. to 42 bust. Value $40.00	24.50	MILANESE JERSEY PETTICOATS—Silk plaiting; cutaway front. Value $6.50	3.50
50 COATS OF IMPORTED BOUCLE and corduroy; very smart model; beautifully tailored. 16 to 20 yrs. Value $25.00	18.50	CREPE DE CHINE PETTICOATS—Lace trimmed for evening wear. Value $5.50	4.50
		"DE SYLVINA CORSET"—Perfection of fit and finish, the desired correct effect for average or full figure. Value $7.50	5.00

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The remaining stock of this season's importations of Theatre and Opera Wraps will be offered at Great Reductions in Prices

A Special Sale of
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Very superior qualities—at most attractive prices especially arranged for To-Day.

WOMEN'S imported black lisle thread; embroidered or openwork insteps. Regularly 50c. pair 25c; Box of 6 pairs $1.40

WOMEN'S imported black cotton; high spliced heels, double soles. Regularly 35c pair 25c; Box of 6 pairs $1.40

WOMEN'S boot silk or silk lisle; medium weight; all the new colors. Special pair 50c

CHILDREN'S fine ribbed cotton; medium weights; double heels and toes. Special, 6 pairs for 1.00

CHILDREN'S, artificial silk plaited; very lustrous; black, tan, white, pink or sky pair 29c

BOYS' heavy ribbed black cotton; double linen spliced heels and toes. pair 23c

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CHURCHILL BACKERS EAT VICTORY DINNER

Confident of His Reappointment by Mayor, They Celebrate at Calumet Club.

KLINE'S LIST MADE OUT

But Names Contained in It Will Not Be Made Public Until Board Meets This Afternoon.

When the members of the Board of Education assemble for their regular semi-monthly meeting in Education Hall at 4 o'clock this afternoon they expect to find a letter from Mayor Kline awaiting their consideration. In this letter the Mayor, they think, will bring to an end the controversy that has centred around the question of the reappointment of Thomas W. Churchill as a member of the board by announcing his decision as to this and all other pending appointments.

Besides Mr. Churchill, eight other members of the Board of Education are to be either reappointed or displaced by new members. It was said at City Hall yesterday that the delay in announcing appointments was not due to any uncertainty on the part of the Mayor as to who should be named, but was in accordance with a tradition that the appointments should first be announced at the last meeting of the Board of Education for November of each year.

Mayor Kline wrote the letter announcing his appointments yesterday. While he would not intimate upon whom his choice had fallen, those members of the board who supported President Churchill were so confident that his name was on the list that they held a dinner and celebration last night at the Calumet Club.

Besides President Churchill, those whose terms expire this year are George W. Wingate, Miss Olivia Lee Sutro, Abraham Stern, Dr. Ira S. Wile, Ernest W. Stratmann, Robert B. McCafferty, Henry P. Morrison, and Dr. Louis Haupt.

Mrs. Reba C. Hamberger was appointed to serve until Jan. 1, 1916, as a member from Brooklyn, as she moved from Brooklyn a short time ago and was consequently not eligible. It was stated that there would be no appointment from the Queens district, as it was expected that if Mayor Kline concurred in this view he would name a successor to Mrs. Hamberger.

Henry J. Morrison, the member from Richmond Borough, has announced that he declined on account of the fact that he never got a position some time ago when the board increased the number of clerks. It was impossible for him to attend board meetings. It was stated at the Board of Education hall yesterday that he had not attended any meetings for [illegible]

Dr. Wile, Mr. Stern, Mr. Stratmann, and Mr. McCafferty were asked to accept reappointment by those who supported President Churchill on the ground that they had labored for public welfare and so had made possible the reforms for which Mr. Churchill stands. It was reported as practically certain that Miss Sutro and Miss Levantritt would be reappointed.

As previously announced, of the board of seven appointed Brooklyn Abraham Flexner, who signed the letter of protest, Dr. John Murray Buttler protesting against the reappointment of President Wilson, has been succeeded by President Hatty Charles Pratt of Brooklyn and Flexner.

A final word as to the issues involved in the controversy concerning Dr. Churchill's reappointment was given yesterday in a letter to Mayor Kline from Dr. Maxwell, who stated that the charges described in the letter as having been preferred by Mr. Churchill's Democratic opponents were not preferred by them, and that the assertion was made that City Supt. Maxwell was not responsible for the opposition to President Churchill.

Supporters of President Churchill said last night that the association was formed by City Supt. Maxwell and was immaterial to him, so that the letter should be considered as practically a statement from him.

TO INVESTIGATE POISONING.

Coroner Has Case of Woman Who Took Bichloride of Mercury.

The Board of Health refused yesterday to issue a permit for the burial of Mrs. Ida Jacobs, a widow, 47 years old, who died on Monday night at the St. Francis Hospital, Brook Avenue and 142d Street, and the Coroner's office in the Bronx has ordered an investigation. Mrs. Jacobs was a victim of bichloride of mercury poisoning. According to Dr. Crose of the St. Francis Hospital, Mrs. Jacobs accidentally swallowed thirty grains of the poison at 3 o'clock last Wednesday morning, and was removed to the Polyclinic Hospital. On Saturday evening, he said, "through the influence of a patient," the woman was transferred to the St. Francis Hospital.

The hospital authorities know little about Mrs. Jacobs, and were unable to find any of her relatives. She had been stopping at the St. Paul Hotel, 42 West Fifteenth street, for ten days prior to the time she took the poison. She said, according to Dr. Crose, that she had intended to take some aspirin tablets, and did not realize that she had made a mistake until the bichloride began to burn her throat. An operation was performed on Mrs. Jacobs on Monday night by Dr. John Rogers and Dr. A. A. Cross.

Bichloride poisoning claimed another victim yesterday. Mrs. Leah Portel, 40 years old, who swallowed forty-five grains of the poison at her home at 1,000 Southern Boulevard, on Friday night, died in Lebanon Hospital. She was operated on by Dr. Worcester.

OLIVER FOR ELLIS ISLAND.

Tammany Is Glum Over Report That O'Gorman Is Pushing Him.

Tammany Hall was stirred yesterday over a report that United States Senator James A. O'Gorman had presented the name of his private secretary, Francis V. S. Oliver, to President Wilson for appointment as Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York. Mr. Oliver was formerly chief of the Bureau of Licenses, and has long been a political adherent and follower of John Purroy Mitchel.

Tammany had two candidates of its own for the place, James W. Tuley, who is private secretary to National Committeeman Thomas H. Mack, and John Sullivan, Senator O'Gorman presented Mr. Keller's name to the President, but feeling that the case was hopeless, Mr. Keller withdrew. Tammany then sent its home boss, Mr. Tuley, to Washington.

The action of Senator O'Gorman in presenting the name of his private secretary has confirmed Charles F. Murphy and his adviserts, it was said, that the Senator has thrown in his lot with the Administration and has deserted the Fourteenth street organization.

In justification of this view Tammany leaders pointed out that Senator O'Gorman did not ask the appointment of his son-in-law, Miller, to a place in the Federal service. On the part, as well as the admission of the Senator's law partner, Edward Swowden Marshall, as Federal District Attorney.

LOST HAND IN EXPERIMENT.

Schoelhoy Tried It in His Backyard with a Magneto, He Says.

With a book on "Experimental Science" at his side, Godfrey Meier, Jr., 13 years old, tried an experiment in the back yard of his home at 241 East Fifty-sixth street after school yesterday. Just what his experiment consisted of the police could not learn, but the result was an explosion which blew off the fingers of the left hand that he was using. Godfrey was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. Fraser, who dressed the wound, said that the boy told him that he had been playing with a magneto. The police think, however, that he had been experimenting with a cartridge of the excellent a cartridge of the excellent a cartridge of the excellent

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SAYS VAIL PURPOSES TO MAKE PUBLIC PAY

By Merger Would Recoup Enormous Losses from Competition, Witness Quotes Phone Head.

MORGAN & CO. AS BACKERS

Fisher Swears Davison Said Banking House Was Ready with Cash for Huge Combination.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Plans charged for telephone service in effect a tax on the entire population by Bell-controlled companies and their subsidiaries, to the end that the Morgan-Vail interests might be in control of the telephone industry throughout the country, according to Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, were brought out to-day in the investigation of the Department of Justice into the affairs of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Western Electric Company.

Mr. Vail, subpœnaed by the State, was questioned closely by Edward J. Mayer, Assistant Attorney-General, who has charge of the proposed dissolution of the Telephone Company. Mr. Vail said the plan of merger of the American with the Independent companies was discussed at a meeting of the Independent Telephone Association of America, which was held in the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago, Mr. Vail and Mr. Davison, who is the Independent Telephone Company's representative in Washington, D. C., of the Independent Telephone Association of America, who was then President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and H. P. Davison, a partner of J. P. Morgan & Co., were present at the discussion.

Mr. Vail said the plan had profited by criticisms of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger case. He said the Commission had criticised the Union Pacific for having a majority of directors in the Southern Pacific, and that the Commission had suggested that the Union Pacific should not have more than a minority of directors in the Southern Pacific. He said that the Commission had also criticised the Union Pacific for having a majority of directors in the Northern Pacific, and that the Commission had suggested that the Union Pacific should not have more than a minority of directors in the Northern Pacific.

Mr. Vail said the public had profited by the criticisms of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger case

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26, 1913.

THE BIGGEST BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.

The Railroad Committee of Presidents, whose members presented on Monday before the Interstate Commerce Commission the plea for an increase of 5 per cent. in all interstate freight rates north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of the Mississippi River, represents a part of the greatest business on earth. The figures of miles of track, passengers carried, property investment, revenues and expenditure, would be much larger for the entire area of the United States, but the imagination cannot begin to grasp the vast aggregates presented in the Eastern railways' figures. The number of tons carried one mile during the fiscal year ended June 30 last was nearly 100 billions. The number of passenger fares over one mile was more than 10 billions, on a trackage of nearly 108,000 miles.

It cost this year to run the Eastern railroads $1,023,000,000; the net revenue from the operations amounts to $402,000,000. The total capital stock of this business is $2,500,000,000, the net corporate income being over $200,000,000.

The total capital obligations of the business run up above $6,980,000,000, and the property investment is more than $6,980,000,000. The figures in detail are as follows:

Business of Eastern Railroads, 1913.	
Property investment	$6,980,571,011
Net operating income	336,754,065
Per cent. of return on property investment	5.36
Total capital obligations	6,980,535,638
Net corporate income (plus interest)	369,470,704
Per cent. of net income on total capital obligations	5.07
Total capital stock	2,550,782,857
Net corporate income	200,591,854
Per cent. of income on stock	8.07
Operating revenues	1,424,119,901
Operating expenses	1,022,085,457
Net operating revenue	402,034,534
Tons carried one mile	180,709,764,183
Passengers carried one mile	10,035,486,740
Miles of track owned	107,089.40

The income on the vast property investment has shrunk 14.05 per cent. during the past fiscal year as compared with 1910, and 9.57 per cent. on the total capital obligations; the net corporate income is 10.58 per cent. less, and the income on the capital stock is 10.8 per cent. less. Since the business depends upon the support of private capital, and as private capital is supplied only with the prospect of sufficient profit, President WILLARD says that the Government's decision upon the plea for higher rates will "mark an epoch." The great business must go on.

President WILLARD of the Baltimore & Ohio Road presented statistics showing the very disquieting ratio of growth in operating expenses and taxes as compared with the growth of revenues. During the last fiscal year the railroads in the official classification territory showed gross earnings greater by $150,775,000 than the earnings of three years ago, yet the net return after paying operating expenses and taxes was $10,811,000 less than in 1910, although $650,000,000 of additional money had been spent for betterments and equipment. Mr. BUNKER, who explained the statistical tables to the Commission, said that a new property investment of about $3.50 was required for each dollar of increased gross earnings, and for every $1.50 of gross increase in earnings expenses and taxes increased $2.01, and this without any allowance for the new money.

President WILLARD intimated that, unless the railroads were permitted to increase their rates, Government ownership must follow, but on such a showing as this Government ownership would inevitably produce large deficits which the taxpayers would have to make up. Moreover, if the roads were to pass out of private ownership, the Government, using the word in its general sense, would forfeit the very large annual sum it now receives in taxes. Mr. WILLARD, speaking for the New York Central Lines, referred to the fact that taxes had grown at a greater rate than either revenues or operating expenses. In 1913, which we suppose means the road's last fiscal year, taxes took 14.4 per cent. of the net operating revenue of the road, a sum equal to 84.5 per cent. of the total dividends paid. It appears, therefore, that for every $100 the New York Central Lines distributed to the owners of the property $84.50 is paid to the Government.

There is in these figures no comfort for the advocates of Government ownership. That way out would be chosen only because as things are now going the Government would be forced to take over the roads as an escape from universal receiverships. The actual deficits, which under the scale of rates now allowed are not so far in the future, would be met by public tax levies, simply because the policy of the Government frightens private capital away from railroad investment. Prof. DIXON pointed out in his testimony yesterday that while railway net returns in 1910 were only 5.7 per cent. upon capital, the principal manufacturing industries showed a net return of 11.8 per cent. The case the railroads are making out in this hearing is vastly stronger and more compelling than the presentation of facts made when the last application for a general increase of rates was denied. The figures give proof of imperative need. A refusal of the Commission to grant the relief prayed for would be a shock to the country, and a disaster to its greatest business interest.

THE WHITE HOUSE WEDDING.

To the bride and bridegroom of the White House wedding a sympathetic nation has extended its congratulations. There have been other weddings in the official residence of our Chief Magistrate in the 113 years of its existence, including one within the memory of the present generation in which the President himself was bridegroom, but if either that or the elaborate wedding of President GRANT'S daughter, in a less sophisticated if not a simpler age, seemed to excite a larger measure of public interest, the reason is that there was less in public life those days to awaken interest. Yesterday's ceremony was as impressive in its beauty as any ever held in the spacious salons of the Presidential mansion, the bride was as comely, as clearly representative of the best type of American young womanhood, as surely an object of affectionate public regard as any White House bride of the past.

Now, as in the past, the popular imagination is stirred by the spectacle of young love triumphant in the midst of the solemn and often unutterably tedious "affairs of state," in the very abiding place, in spite of any disposition its official occupant may have to banish intrigue from its portals, of political rule. A man and a woman are joined together in the living Presence; God hath joined them and the event, taking on a national importance because of the place of the ceremony and the origin of the bride, touches the sympathies of a nation which still believes in God, in spite of the present activity of His enemies, and which holds closely to the old ideal of the sanctity of marriage and the home.

President WILSON is to be congratulated as a father who has been enabled to bestow the care of a beloved daughter's happiness so well, and the bride's mother on the assurance that, however sharp may be the pang of parting, the marriage of her daughter was attended in spirit by a whole nation and such a blessing invoked as must endure. Finally, the nation is to be congratulated upon the occupancy of the White House by a family which so well represents the American ideal of the well-ordered home.

THE FORTY-SECOND STREET STATION.

There may be private corporation reasons why the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is averse to having the express station of its Broadway line placed at Forty-second Street, why it would prefer a station at the north end of Times Square. Whatever reasons there are for such a misplacement of the station, they must be private, for all reasons of public convenience and interest demand an express station at Forty-second Street.

Public convenience demands it because that is where great multitudes of passengers wish to enter or to leave the Subway. Nearly 100,000 passengers now use the Times Square station of the Interborough daily. With the completion of the Broadway and the Seventh Avenue lines, the westward extension of the Steinway Tunnel, and the construction of a tunnel through Forty-second Street west of Times Square to New Jersey, the traffic tributary to the stations of the two subways at that point will be enormously increased. It is at this point that a transfer from one system to the other would be most natural and easy, for the two lines here run for a short distance parallel, not more than seventy-five feet apart. An underground concourse would not only facilitate the transfer of passengers, but would provide sub-surface street crossings, thus diminishing the congestion and avoiding the dangers of the street at one of the most crowded crossings of the city.

The objection has been made, we believe, that to establish the Broadway express station at this point would increase the congestion. This is a baseless assumption, for additional facilities, while they may bring increased numbers, avoid congestion by providing for an unimpeded flow of the human current. If the coming and the going of great numbers of persons at Forty-second Street and Broadway is to be avoided, then it will be necessary to remove the many hotels and theatres of the Times Square district to some other quarter of the city, and to remove also the Grand Central Station, the Pennsylvania Station, many business houses, and the new 1,200-foot piers now in course of construction. Certainly, the evil of congestion will not be mitigated by putting an express station at the north end of Times Square, for the great majority of the passengers alighting there would immediately return to Forty-second Street, because that is where they want to go. If the end sought is the inconvenience of passengers, then, by all means, the northerly site should be chosen, and the further north the better. It has been objected, too, that the underground pipes and conduits are an obstacle. That obstacle stands in the way of subway construction at every point. It is the business of the engineers and contractors to surmount it.

The public interest and convenience, as we have said, will be best served by an express station at Forty-second Street. If the advocacy of the more northerly site is based upon a private motive, we should say it is the business of the Public Service Commission to find out the nature of the motive and to give it consideration only according to its merit. But certainly the Commission cannot permit private interest to stand in the way of public convenience in a matter so important.

THANKSGIVING NUISANCES.

With the recurrence of Thanksgiving, one of our most characteristic national holidays, we must expect to have the cheer of the day again molested by the hordes of ill-bred, ungovernable children who, dressed in odds and ends of rags, and with their faces discolored or masked, are wont to pester householders and pedestrians with their demands for alms. These youthful disturbers of the public peace, (and in some parts of this city grown men take part in the hideous masquerade,) represent a strange survival of the Fantasticals who used to parade the streets, not on Thanksgiving Day, unless it fell exactly on Nov. 25, but in the annual celebration of the evacuation of New York by the British. When the celebration of Evacuation Day was abandoned the Fantasticals, who may have originally glorified the rags of the conquering Continentals, stopped parading, but their imitators, transformed to beggars, continued their nuisances on Thanksgiving.

The evil, which it was once hoped would die out, has grown worse rather than better, and the reason must be that timid or careless people actually give alms to these street brigands. This is the height of folly. It is unwise ever to give to street beggars, it is worse to encourage youthful offenders such as these. The police presumably have never been instructed to suppress the evil, but by refusing to give pennies to the beggars the citizens can surely do something to abate it. Appeals to parents, even of the children of the humbler tenements, might serve some good purpose if it were made by their pastors. The teachers in the public schools might help to abate the nuisance by warning the children of the existence of a law against street begging which ought to be strictly enforced. These fantasticals are not all children of the very poor by any means, but none of them can be the children of parents who are bringing them up wisely and well.

GETTING THE VOTES.

It is impossible to read without emotion Representative THOMAS'S candid and touching statement of his position on the question of Congressional mileage. He says he wants it and does not care who knows it. Not on personal grounds. He could live on $7,500 a year "but it happens I am from a Republican district in that kind of district it takes money to get the people to vote right."

That makes a straight issue whether the country needs Representatives chosen in that way from that sort of district. Is it worth while on public grounds to spend so much money on elections? Why not save the money and let the people realize that if they want themselves properly represented they must vote intelligently? Such is the conclusion reached by one manager of the remarkable campaign through which this city has just passed. In THE TIMES Magazine section last Sunday the manager of the Fusion campaign said that campaigns of red fire and frenzy are doomed. Mr. ADAMSON gives a list of approved ways of spending campaign funds which he thinks the city has outgrown, and which will not be used hereafter. Bands, bunting, and banners, he thinks, are foolish and futile arguments to address an electorate called upon to choose the officers charged with the expenditure of a billion dollars. The days for circus campaigns and circus conventions have passed. Hired hand-clappers and shouters for pay have had their day.

The reason why is even better than the fact. It is because voters are not influenced in that way sufficiently to make it worth while. They are willing to be amused and they do not need to be instructed. It costs over $20,000 to send a circular to each voter, and it is not worth while to send one telling voters, for example, how to split a ballot or to supply them with a sample ballot marked in the manner desired. The returns show that the instruction is unnecessary. We are willing to believe it, and we can venture to explain it. Mr. ADAMSON asserts it but does not tell how it came about. Our theory is that Fusion was able to make an efficient campaign because the newspapers helped in the work. There was a different sort of newspaper before there was a different sort of campaign, and there is not a different sort of campaign worker yet. Mr. ADAMSON testifies that there is no lack of takers of campaign funds. It merely is not worth while to pay them out in that way. That can only be because from the newspapers campaign managers get for nothing what is above price.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Journalism As Seen By An Expert.

Journalistic doctrine of the very soundest sort was preached by the General Manager of The Associated Press in his address to Columbia's students of newspaper-making. As is usually the case with sound doctrine, Mr. STONE presented nothing that was unfamiliar in either fact or theory to those of us who have had some or many of his opportunities for seeing both what the modern newspaper is and what it ought to be, but it was well, on the principle of "line upon line," that he should impress upon neophytes still presumably sharing to some extent the great public's highly inaccurate notions as to newspaper methods and motives certain great truths as to this particular combination of profession and business.

To Mr. STONE'S declaration that the newspaper's first duty is to be useful—to give accurate information—information on which just opinions concerning current events can be based—he might have added that this has long been realized in many newspaper offices as the only foundation of real and permanent success. To this realization is due that importance of the reporter upon which he dwelt—an importance quite unknown in the days, sometimes so foolishly regretted, of so-called personal journalism. One editor was then about all there was to a newspaper, and everything in it was colored to suit that editor's private opinions and to advance his private ambitions. The latter sometimes were high and good, and sometimes they were the reverse.

Those were the days when "Old Subscriber," properly enough, stopped his paper when its editorial utterances did not suit him. He sometimes does the same thing now, but only from habit and without excuse, for if he is taking the right sort of newspaper it gives him both sides of every question, uncolored and fairly.

Mr. STONE attempted a difficult task and performed it with dubious success when he tried to establish an essential difference between news and what he called "episodes." Probably there is no line of firm division, for an earthquake, though distinctly episodic, is as distinctly news, and whether or not divorces, prizefights or fires on Grand Street are news depends a good deal more on how and why they are handled than upon their nature, considered abstractly. Historians have changed their minds of late years as to relative values, and no longer think that Kings and Generals and international bickerings are of anything like as much importance as are social and economic movements, the only evidences of which are often to be found in "sensations" and "human interest stories."

Expectations Sadly Disappointed.

As is too often the case, recent discussion of the "mother teacher question" has been characterized by more of emotionalism than of demonstrably accurate information as to whether the mother is or is not a better teacher than her unmarried rival. The disputants on both sides have been inclined to base their convictions on what they thought must be, rather than upon knowledge of what was, and, as always happens in those circumstances, probably nobody, in spite of all the argument, has changed the opinion with which he or she started.

In an evident and highly commendable effort to supply the controversy's lacking factor, one member of the Education Board, Dr. ISAAC S. WILE, as he said in the Cooper Union meeting, has been seeking to find out what the experience has been in States where there is no discrimination against the married teacher, and no penalty is imposed for her occasional enforced absences. According to the reports he received, in those States the mothers are regarded as the better teachers.

Dr. WILE began his investigation with that belief, however, and one notices that, quite without intention, of course, his inquiries were directed to sources whence only the opinions he wanted were to be obtained. In the printed summaries of his address there is nothing to show that the reports he received were based on statistical proof that the children learned more and better things when instructed by mother teachers. Yet such proof, if it exists, is certainly attainable, and if mother teachers really are superior to celibates, obviously the latter should be banned from the schools entirely. Nobody has yet suggested doing that.

And why did Dr. WILE, by profession a scientist, stir his hearers to applause by picturing the replacement of a "competent teacher with a splendid record" by "an inexperienced girl with no knowledge of the great problems of life"? That begged so many, many questions that one wonders how a scientist could do it—could present for ridicule and indignation a proposition that nobody ever made, an alternative wholly or largely imaginary. Some extremely bad arguments against the employment of mother teachers have undoubtedly been presented, in as well as out of the Board of Education. They excused impatience, but they did not refute the good arguments that have been offered. Neither did Dr. WILE refute them, nor will he unless he gets from his informants something more convincing than assumptions which at least possibly are pure sentimentalism.

Evasions and Anxieties.

A controversy is apparently to rage over the boy who the other day ran away from home, promptly found employment, and started in to earn the independent living for which, he had decided, the time had come in his case. The father traced the wanderer, brought him back to his distracted mother, and, without punishing or even criticising him severely, sent him back to school.

Some observers of this adventure see in it only the pain the boy caused to his parents, his inappreciation of educational advantages as the basis of a career; others commend his enterprise, his self-confidence—his "spirit."

Accurate determination of whether this boy should be praised or blamed would demand a fuller knowledge of the facts than can be obtained from the published accounts, but that boy, it is fairly safe enough to say, has some high qualities of character, and what seems to be his chief fault, inconsideration, is probably of his age rather than essential. He cannot be numbered, of course, among the boys of whom it is said that "they never gave their mother a moment's anxiety," but that can be said of few boys, perhaps of none, who in later life have proved that they were worth raising.

Presumably there are no mothers who would not, if they could, protect their boys from all perils and temptations. Their invariable failure to do so for boys mentally and physically active and competent is the inevitable and apparently necessary cause of maternal anxiety, but that feeling is not without its adequate compensations when the perils are escaped and the temptations overcome.

The justification of the boy who runs away from home lies in the use he makes of his liberty and independence. Off-hand condemnation of him is almost certain to be undeserved.

AMERICAN LANDSCAPES.

Interest in Gardening is Growing in This Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to "C.," who took issue with me in THE TIMES recently on "Apathy Toward Gardening," in which he states that I evidently know little of the interest taken in this subject in England, I am aware that the estate owners abroad are more attracted to their gardens than we find the American owners to be, but I am also awake to the fact that Americans are manifesting a keener interest in gardening in this present age than they ever did before.

As to his comparison of the New York show of last Spring with that of the Holland House show in London last Summer, morning is no time to seek a New York show crowd. Had "C." visited the New York show on any afternoon he would have found big crowds and a long line of automobiles and carriages awaiting their turn to get to the door; and these crowds were present although the weather was most inclement during many of the days on which the show was held. I venture to say that with the great interest which has developed in flower shows in this country within the last few years we will witness similar scenes at our shows before another score of years roll by as are now seen at the European flower shows.

During the four days of the Fall flower show of the Horticultural Society of New York, which was held the first of this month at the American Museum of Natural History, over 200,000 people passed through the doors.

"C." states that "whether the gardens are left to the gardeners or 'landscapers,' they cannot have the individuality or expression of long years of loving care and thought like the English gardens." To this I answer that long before many of our American estates attain the age of most of the English estates they will compare most favorably in their natural beauty, which is being developed, but which only time can finish.

American landscapes should not be compared with English landscapes. An American landscaper who knows his business can get more beautiful effects in the Fall from the coloring of the leaves than Europe ever dreamed of. This is due to different climatic conditions. On the other hand, Europe surpasses us in its Winter landscape effects on account of the holly, hews, and many varieties of laurel that are ever green in Europe, and which we, owing to our climate, cannot grow successfully, because they are not hardy with us. But the possibilities for beautiful effects are just as great here as in Europe or in any other part of the world; it simply remains for the skill of the gardener to develop them. Up to now, much of our trouble has been due to slavishly trying to follow European models and ideas. America presents opportunities for horticulture which are unequaled in any other portion of the globe. California and Florida can produce wonderful tropical effects; the East, while it may miss some of the hardy evergreens, still can grow enough varieties to make evergreens a feature, and, as stated above, our beautiful Fall effects are unequaled in any part of the world.

M. C. EBELL,
Secretary National Association of Gardeners.
Madison, N. J., Nov. 24, 1913.

PERILOUS MISSION WORK.

Women Going to Philippines May Encounter Much Danger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with keen interest the news article in THE TIMES that two worthy women missionaries are to go to Mindanao and Jolo, in the Philippines, to work among the natives. I lived at Zamboanga, in Mindanao, for a year after Americans first took possession there. I made frequent visits to Jolo during that period and became fairly familiar with those people and their peculiar problems. I was a member of Gen. Bates's party when the treaties permitting slavery and polygamy among them were made, and our jurisdiction was accepted by their Sultans and Datos.

Our one recommendation to them, as they could see it, was our solemn pledge that we would not try to do as the Spaniards had done—interfere with their religion or their domestic living customs. Before going there I had been in most of the other principal Philippine Islands. Nowhere else were any such people; they are not an irreligious people. In fact, they are fanatical Mohammedans.

I think that nowhere could Christian missionaries find territory so unfruitful as Mohammedan territory. When I was first picking up some of their language there ran toward me one day a handsomely dressed little boy, his mother following at a distance. I picked the boy up and asked his mother how much he was worth. I thought it an utterly harmless way of attempting a civility. But the scream the mother let out, followed by a quick rushing of men with knives from all the huts round about, soon convinced me I had offended seriously. A priest of their faith, who had been giving me language lessons, was luckily among the first to arrive. I explained to him I had meant nothing wrong. He in turn explained to me that bartering in children was very much of a reality among them. And, more than that, that it was not the custom for any man ever to address a remark to their women at all. I had doubly offended, as the child was a Datto's son, and only the children of the low and enslaved were for sale.

On calling at this priest's home for months afterward I found it always the custom to utterly ignore the presence of the women of the household. For American women missionaries to go among such people will, I am confident, create the most serious confusion and alarm. British officials in Borneo, handling the same kind of people, warned us time and again that it would be absolutely fatal to us to allow any soldier to have an affair of any sort with a Mohammedan woman—that a fanatical religious war would break out at once. We soon learned that the advice was good and was founded on a correct appreciation of the situation.

ROBERT E. PRATT.
New York, Nov. 24, 1913.

DOWSER'S PHILOSOPHY.

Diviner of Springs and Hidden Riches May Work Psychically.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The arrival in New York of Landrath von Uslar of Apenrade, the divining rod expert and friend of the Kaiser, gives occasion for noting that the public has only superficial knowledge of his philosophy. The most detailed reports on the divining rod and the ability of its wielder to locate hidden sources of water, oil, and valuable minerals are those of Sir William F. Barrett, F. R. S., professor of physics in the University of Dublin, printed in the "Proceedings" of the Society for Psychical Research, Vol. XIII., pp. 2-282, and Vol. XV., pp. 130-382. In these reports the subject is gone into very thoroughly, and the evidence examined from all possible sides. Prof. Barrett admits that he started on his investigations with the usual skepticism, but ended firmly convinced of the reality of the facts—that water and hidden metal can frequently be discovered by this means, when all other methods have failed. Various "theories" have been advanced to explain the action of the rod. Let us briefly enumerate these.

First, the theory of conscious fraud is now given up by all impartial investigators. A list of those who have been enabled to use the rod successfully should be a sufficient answer to this objection. Among them I may mention Lady Milbank; Mr. J. D. Enys, F. G. S., President of the Royal Geographical Society of Cornwall; the Rev. J. R. Blunt, Judge Spink of British Columbia, Sir R. Harington, Bart.; the Right Hon. Sir Edward Fry, &c. These are only a few of the many amateurs who can use the rod successfully. Prof. Hyslop himself has been enabled to make use of it on several occasions. Even granting that the dowser moves the twig voluntarily, by muscular action, the problem still remains: How does he know when to move it in this manner? That is the question.

We have next the theory of unconscious muscular action. This theory is adopted by Prof. Barratt as the real cause of the motion of the twig; but the primal question still remains unanswered: How does the dowser know when to bend it? That we must still answer.

The third theory put forward is that the dowser finds water because he is a student of geology, and knows the "surface signs" of water, or metal, as the case may be. Seeing these, he involuntarily bends the twig. This theory was carefully examined by Prof. Barrett, and found to be totally unable to explain the facts. Many of the dowsers were quite unread and unfamiliar with the subject. Most of the "amateur" dowsers know nothing of geology. Experiments were also conducted in which the dowsers were compelled to walk over the ground blindfolded; their conclusions checked off by two or more dowsers working independently. Further experiments were conducted in which the dowser was asked to find a piece of metal placed beneath one of several saucers. The twig invariably "dipped" over the right saucer! No knowledge of "surface signs" would have sufficed to inform the dowser as to which saucer hid the bit of metal.

There is again the theory that if you dig deeply enough anywhere you will find water. This again was proved to be quite untrue. Wells had repeatedly been sunk to great depths and no water discovered. Several of these had been sunk within a few hundred feet of one another, with no result. But the dowser not only found water between these "borings," but told exactly how much water would be found and at what depth.

Some experts are of the opinion that there is a physical cause—some subtle physical emanation or radiation which issues from the ground and affects the organism of the dowser. Others incline to a psychological theory, and believe that the dowser's power is more closely akin to clairvoyance. This is what the scientific committee is at present discussing in Germany—not the facts, which they consider established, but their interpretation.

HEREWARD CARRINGTON.
New York, Nov. 25, 1913.

SALVATION ARMY PIONEERS

Endured Insult and Ridicule, Like Suffragists of To-day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having just read the article on the Salvation Army and woman suffrage by Everett P. Wheeler, and having lived at a time when the Salvation Army was new and in a town at a time when women were given citizenship, it seems but right that a few actual facts should have a place in your paper which will dispel the fearful forebodings of those who listen to the "misguided creatures" who imagine things.

In the early days of the Salvation Army they passed through the same forebodings and ridicule of headlums that patriotic women of to-day have suffered in some places. I well remember some of the Salvationists being arrested for "disturbing the peace," "frightening horses with their tambourines," and "exposing young women to dangers." Insulting epithets were shouted at them then, just as those opposed to woman suffrage shouted at the marchers in Washington, and in this city a few years ago.

I lived in a town at the time the vote was given to women, and at the first election in which the women voted the women, combined with the decent men, elected to office such men as they knew could be trusted, from a "cop" on a beat to a suitable place in which to bring up children. The same happened in other towns, as time after another they gave the women their inherent rights. Only one State, Utah, and none other States, did the same, and others are going to.

A LOVER OF THE HOME.
New York, Nov. 24, 1913.

Psychology Tests for Servants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Absent the "new psychology" in relation to household servants, where may one learn, or be supplied with, the tests for application to servants? Also, may one find at the same source of information tests for application to mistresses? If not, the work must be of very slight value compared with its possibilities. The mistress who would not gladly welcome the test for herself with the thought of requesting it for a maid should be given a course in a kindergarten if it might be found that her mentality were still plastic enough to derive benefit from training in elementary subjects.

We are frequently informed that the age of romance is dead. So we, in our sometimes stupid rush, ever cease to think what an epoch we should have to leave for future years if we thought we had really arrived at the age of reason?

A. D. L.
New York City, Nov. 23, 1913.

Engineer Carr's Heroism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The occasional fatal blunder of one locomotive engineer among 20,000 or more in this country, who daily convey 5,000,000 passengers in safety, is promptly seized upon in the horror of the moment by people more thoughtless and prejudiced than heartless to illustrate the inefficiency or indifference of railroad labor "as at present controlled." Very much less is ever heard, or ever known beyond local limits, of cases like that of Engineer Carr, lifted from his cab on a foot pierced unconscious from scalding steam, but his hand on the throttle and his train safely brought to a standstill.

Many a plain fighting in battle, has won a monument for deeds less magnificently heroic in defense of his sacred trust.

HAVEN ROBBINS.
New York, Nov. 25, 1913.

DRAMATIC LIBRARY SALE.

Rare Books and Letters of Stage People Bring Good Prices.

Three sessions of the sale of Douglas Taylor's dramatic library were held by the Anderson Auction Company yesterday. P. K. Foley of Boston paid $41 for the following: "Memoirs of John Howard Payne, the American Roscius," with criticisms on his acting, London, 1815; "Lispings of the Muse," a selection from juvenile poems by Payne, privately printed, 1815, and "Therese, the Orphan of Geneva," a drama by Payne, New York, 1821, all in one octavo volume. Inserted were a portrait and autograph letter of Payne and a scarce play bill announcing "Benefit for Master Payne," and presenting "Hamlet" at the New Theatre, May 31, 1809.

W. T. Hanson, Jr., gave $25 for an extra-illustrated copy of Gabriel Harrison's "Life and Writings of John Howard Payne." Inserted were fifty-four portraits, plates, and autographs.

Three volumes of the "Thespian Magazine and Literary Repository," London, 1793-94, extra-illustrated by the insertion of 152 fine portraits, were bought on order for $30.

D. T. Valentine's "New York Manual" for 1844-5 sold for $22; his manual for 1845-6 brought $27, and his manual for 1847 $25.

Benno Loewy obtained for $62.50 "Memoirs of the Life and Private Adventures of Madame Vestris," London, 1839, extra-illustrated by the insertion of 200 portraits, views, and autograph letters, including the colored frontispiece portrait of Madame Vestris by I. R. Cruikshank. This volume is said to have been extra-illustrated by Augustin Daly and to have cost $200 originally.

Among the letters of well-known actors and actresses sold were those of Charles Mathews, the elder; Maggie Mitchell, Mme. Modjeska, Harry J. Montague of Wallack's Theatre; James K. Mackay, John T. Owens, Henry Placide, Tyrone Power, the elder; Jim Crow Rice, Lillian Russell, Forbes-Robertson, McKee Rankin, Stuart Robson, Tomaso Salvini, Mr. and Mrs. John Sefton, Francois Talma, Mary Taylor, Ellen Terry, Lydia Thompson, J. H. Toole, George Vandenhoff, James W. Wallack, Lester Wallack, Genevieve Ward, William Warren, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, Francis Wilson, Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. Joseph Wood, and William H. Wood.

There will be two more sessions of the sale to-day.

NEW SUFFRAGE HOME.

Empire State Campaign Committee Opens Headquarters.

Another suffrage headquarters has come uptown, and this afternoon rooms on the third floor of 1 East Forty-first Street, just opposite the Public Library Building, will be occupied by the Empire State Campaign Committee. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, International Suffrage President, is Chairman of this committee, the work of which is to bring suffrage to New York State women in 1915. On the committee are represented the State Suffrage Association and all but one of the big suffrage organizations of New York City. The Women's Political Union has not joined forces in this work.

The new headquarters makes four within a block of each other—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont with her Equal Franchise Society at 14 East Forty-first Street; the National Suffrage Headquarters at 505 Fifth Avenue, corner of Forty-second Street, and the Women's Political Union, at 46 West Forty-second Street.

The pre-State campaign which the women will wage was opened by Mrs. Raymond Brown, the new State President, on Monday night at Troy, N. Y., where she spoke to a packed house in the Y. M. C. A. Hall.

13,229 AT COLUMBIA.

Corrected Registration Figures Given Out—907 Instructors.

Columbia's final registration figures, with all corrections for duplicates made, shows a total of 13,229 students, according to announcements made at the university yesterday. To give instruction to this vast army of students there are 907 professors and teachers.

Teachers College heads the list with 1,670 students, and the graduate schools have 1,496. Columbia College has 841 students, and a freshman class of 325. The largest in its history. The school of engineering have 609. Barnard College has 625, the school of law 450, the school of pharmacy 141, the school of medicine 241, the school of architecture and music 103, and the school of journalism 100. In extension courses 2,402 are enrolled, and there are 1,180 in special courses in Teachers College, while 4,530 attended the Summer sessions.

OLD TAPESTRY BRINGS $2,550

Mrs. John Jacob Astor Among the Buyers at Cottier Sale.

There was a good attendance at the Cottier sale of the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, among the buyers being Mrs. John Jacob Astor and her mother, Mrs. Wm. H. Force. The returns for the day were $9,037 and for the entire sale to date, $47,705. A Seventeenth Century Flemish tapestry, ("Triumph of Alexander the Great,") brought the highest price of the sale, going to Mrs. H. Murray for $2,500. A Flemish Renaissance tapestry, ("Life of King David,") brought $1,900, going to R. Johnson. Flemish verdure tapestry brought $1,350, going to Charles Dana.

David Warfield was among the buyers, paying $900 for two panels of fine Chinese silk insert squares of ecclesiastical embroidery, $400 for three other panels smaller, and $100 for an Italian altar frontal with pictured scenes in embroidery.

Mrs. Astor paid $114 for thirty-eight yards of plain colored damask third, two pieces of plain colored velvet, and five pieces of lace panel, 11 feet 3 by 3 feet. Orlando Bland paid $130 for two panels of fine Chinese silk with oyster embroidery inserts. Mrs. H. C. Alexander, Mrs. G. B. Newcomb, Mrs. H. L. Young and R. Forrest Russell were also among the buyers.

The sale will be concluded to-day when more textiles and etchings and engravings will be sold.

Crown Street in 1698.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interesting article in Sunday's TIMES headed "Liberty Street in 1740" leads me to confirm the name of Crown Street by stating the fact that I own a parchment document which reads as follows:

The six and twenty day of December A. D. 1698, and in the eleventh year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord William Third, by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith—Elizabeth Loyd, one of the daughters of Thomas Loyd, late of the town of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania, in America, Esq., deceased, granted to Jacob Hodge, all that certain part of land lying and being without the north gate of the said city, bound on the east to a certain street called and known by the name of the broadway, and to the north by Crown Street.

This quitclaim deed has been in Catskill 170 years.

WALTON VAN LOAN.
Catskill, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1913.

THANKSGIVING LUCK.

Thanksgiving comes upon the trail
Of Autumn's russet gown,
And never mind how much we rail
At price of turkey, pig or quail,
We'll eat our dinner without fail
And chuckle when it's down.

Nobody ever counts the cost
Of chicken pie or duck,
When in Thanksgiving morning's frost
The appetite we thought we'd lost
Comes back—for only, then, we wish
We might have emptied every dish—
And even if the price was high
Our one long happy, heartfelt sigh
Is for our great good luck.

LURANA SHELDON.

CARNEGIE FINDS 78 A YOUTHFUL AGE

But Life Is So Full of Happiness He Regrets to Pass the Milestones.

SOME THINGS HE DISLIKES

Especially Sex Plays and Fiction—Approves President Wilson's Policy in Mexico.

Andrew Carnegie was 78 years old yesterday, and he busied himself receiving the congratulations of friends. In the afternoon he went out for a long walk with Mrs. Carnegie.

As is his custom on birthdays, Mr. Carnegie received reporters yesterday and talked long and interestingly to them on many subjects, among them the trouble in Mexico, the new tariff, campaign contributions of both the proper and improper sort, and, of course, a great deal about peace in the family of nations.

Mr. Carnegie was up and about at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and you can take his word for it that no one in the vicinity of Ninety-first Street and Fifth Avenue felt one bit younger or any happier than he did at the dawn of his seventy-ninth year.

"How on earth do you expect a youngster like me to know anything about the so-called joys and delights of an old age," asked Mr. Carnegie, "when I am feeling as young and chipper as any one of you young men? As a matter of fact, I am just exactly 78 years young, and that is all there is to that.

"But," added Mr. Carnegie, and he was a bit solemn, "I have passed another milestone and I am not keen on going ahead too fast. This earth of ours is such a heaven to me that I want to stay here just as long as I can, and if any of you youngsters can get me an option on life, I will let you name your own price."

Somebody mentioned Mexico.

"Ah, there's a sad business for you," said Mr. Carnegie; "but after all it's a family affair of the Mexicans and I don't see that we have any right to interfere. Just remember that the civil war in this country was the biggest family row in the history of the world, and we would not have tolerated any outside interference. If any country had interfered, both the North and the South would have stopped fighting to repel the intruder. What do you think of President Wilson's policy with reference to the Mexican situation?" Mr. Carnegie was asked.

"I am certain," he replied, "that President Wilson is acting for the best in the way he is handling this very delicate question. We must remember that President Wilson knows a great many things about the situation that the public does not, and he is not keen on whether trouble in Mexico can be settled peacefully or not, and I know that in warfare property destruction is unavoidable.

"Mexico did not fit in with the well-known peace views of Mr. Carnegie and so at the first opportunity he switched the talk to matters nearer home. He took up the question of public entertainment.

"The level of public entertainment," said he, "is sinking, and the overemphasis of sex in the magazines, fiction, plays, and even the opera is lamentable. But the solution is to our own hands, and I for one have stopped going to theatres where such plays are produced, and I have discontinued my subscription to two magazines that have taken up the prevailing deplorable fashion of emphasizing the sex question in fiction.

"Keep these things out and you go a long way toward changing heaven in our home to 'our home is heaven.' There is woman, for one, to make it so. For self-sacrifice, devotion, loyalty, gentleness and submission, the American woman is and always was and always will be leagues ahead of us men. I recollect that when I was in China a Mandarin said to me that the greatest thing that Christ had accom

MISS EDITH LOGAN WEDS INST. THOMAS'S

Married to Dewees W. Dilworth Before Society Throng — 2,000 Lilies in the Chancel.

MISS ROOSEVELT A BRIDE

Daughter of John Ellis Roosevelt Married to Fairman R. Dick in St. Bartholomew's Church.

The wedding of Miss Edith Logan, daughter of Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., and the late Major John A. Logan, to Dewees W. Dilworth, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Dilworth of this city, formerly of Pittsburgh, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church.

This was the first large society wedding of the season in the recently completed church, with its wonderful Gothic lines and cathedral distances. The floral decorations were displayed in the chancel, more than 2,000 ascension lilies being used, and thousands of white Marguerites, also four immense and rare palms, towering twenty-five feet high, which were grown in the royal gardens of Belgium.

While the guests were arriving Prof. S. Tertius Noble, the organist, formerly of York Minster, England, played a brief musical programme. The ushers were Seth R. French, Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr.; Arthur Gardiner, J. Macy Willets, Henry Spruil, Lawrence C. Beggs, Robert S. Patten, Gordon Le Rand, S. Bayard Rives, Sellars McKee, Rufus S. Tucker, and Joseph Dilworth, a cousin of the bridegroom.

The bride walked down the nave with her brother, John A. Logan, Jr., who gave her in marriage. She wore a gown of ivory satin and a veil of rare Honiton lace which fell almost to the end of her court train. A cluster of orange blossoms at her throat was in place, and her dress was caught up at the side by a cluster of the same bridal flowers. A touch of color was given to her costume by pale purple orchids in the shower bouquet and a few of the valley. Her ornaments consisted of a superb ovellar of diamonds worn high on the neck, the gift of the bridegroom, and a corsage ornament of diamonds, shaped like a butterfly, presented by her mother.

Miss Henri de Sinçay, the bride's sister, who came over from Paris to act as matron of honor, wore a traine gown of pink chiffon, with overdress of gray chiffon, with a scarf of brown tulle falling from the shoulders, and a hat of brown tulle caged with skunk, and topped with a single pinkish rose. She wore a string of pearls, and superb corsage ornament of a group of diamonds, and carried a muff of brown tulle, with golden orchids and pink roses.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Vendelia Arcata, Margaret de Sinçay, Audrey Osborn, and Eleanor Lemson. They appeared in frocks of pink silk with tunics of brown tulle edged with brown fur, scarfs of brown tulle, and gold lace hats, each carrying brown tulle muffs.

Mrs. Logan was in bracaded taupe chiffon velvet with a silver lace hat and silver fox furs, and Mrs. John A. Logan of Washington, D. C., was in black. Mrs. John A. Logan, 3rd, who was Miss Margaret Powell of St. Joseph, Mo., wore a silver lace over white satin and a brown velvet hat.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. William de Pew Manice was best man for Mr. Dilworth.

The couple left later for Virginia on their honeymoon. On their return they will stay with Mrs. Logan until January 1, when Mr. Logan sails for Europe. They have taken a house at Hewlett, L. I.

Dick-Roosevelt Wedding.

Fairman R. Dick, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Evans R. Dick, Sr., and Miss Gladys Roosevelt, a daughter of John Ellis Roosevelt, were married quietly yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's Church, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks officiating. The church was simply decorated with tree palms and huge bowls of rare red chrysanthemums.

Miss Roosevelt walked with her father, who gave her in marriage. She wore a white satin gown having a long, square train. The corsage top was entirely of point lace and the elbow sleeves were of tulle and lace. The girdle of the end of the train long wings of point lace were laid over from side to side to the centre, and down each side of the skirt from top to bottom was a wide flounce of white lace that opened to give a panel front effect to the gown, and from the waist line over this panel fell scarf-like ends of finest white net embroidered in crystal. Her long lace veil was held with a cap of brief lace that almost completely concealed her blonde hair. She carried lilies of the valley.

Miss Jean Roosevelt was her sister's maid of honor. She wore a peg-top skirt of brocaded white charmeuse, slashed in front to show a white chiffon petticoat, the satin being draped slightly. The girdle was of orchid-colored satin, with a bow at the back and above this girdle was a loose fold of satin, the rest of the corsage being a loose-fitting kimono blouse of white chiffon with elbow sleeves, open in the front half way to the waist line, and finished with four white tulle frills. Her hat was of natural straw-colored satin, with a brim rolling high at the front and tall at the back, and this she carried a large cluster of the same orchids.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., a sister of Mr. Dick, was the matron of honor. She was gowned like the maid of honor, but her hat, shower and bouquet were of pink roses. Miss Beatrice Reese, a daughter of Colonel Henry Reese, of this city, was the maid of honor, and Miss Ethel Dick, a sister of the bridegroom, was the girdle holder of the flowers.

Mr. Dick's best man was his brother, Evans R. Dick, Jr., and the ushers were Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., George Roosevelt, and N. T. Talley of New York; J. Alston Avery and Alexander D. Grant of Boston, and A. S. Mather of Cleveland, Ohio. A small reception for the relatives followed at the residence of Mr. Roosevelt, 515 Madison Avenue.

MISS GOLDSMITH A BRIDE.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Goldsmith Weds Dr. L. Kessel at St. Regis.

The wedding of Miss Evelyn Marian Goldsmith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Goldsmith, and Dr. Leo Kessel of this city was solemnized yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the St. Regis. The ceremony was performed by Judge Almet Jenks in the marble ballroom under a bower of white roses and lilies of the valley, the bridal couple walking up an aisle formed by gilt standards and white ribbon.

The bride wore a gown of white satin draped with lace and trimmed with pearls, and a tulle veil surmounted by a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white orchids. Her father gave her in marriage.

Mrs. George Ewing acted as matron of honor. She wore pale yellow moire with a brown hat, and carried yellow roses. Dr. Alfred Cohn was best man for Dr. Kessel.

There were 400 guests at the wedding and the reception which followed. The ballroom and the Louis XVI rooms were decorated with white chrysanthemums and growing plants, and a buffet collation was served in the oak banquet room.

Dr. Kessel and his bride left later for the South on their honeymoon, and upon their return they will reside in this city.

The bride is a graduate of Barnard College, and her parents live at the St. Regis. Her father is a well known lawyer.

MISS PHILBIN BETROTHED.

Daughter of Justice Philbin to Wed Arthur R. Jones.

Justice Eugene A. Philbin and Mrs. Philbin of 62 West Fifty-second Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eugenie A. Philbin, to Arthur R. Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Strother Jones of 58 West Fifty-fifth Street. Miss Philbin was introduced to society last season, and has been socially active in the younger set ever since.

Mr. Jones is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1908, and is a member of the Harvard Club. He is a well-known polo player. No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS BETH LEARY'S DEBUT.

Daughter of Mrs. Daniel J. Leary Introduced at a Tea.

Mrs. Daniel J. Leary of 20 West Forty-ninth Street introduced her daughter, Miss Beth Leary, at a tea yesterday afternoon. A theatre party, a supper, and dancing at the Leary residence followed in the evening.

Mrs. Leary, in pink and silver last, and the débutante, in white late and silver and carrying pink moss rosebuds, received. Miss Frances Montagu Ward and Miss Ruth Wills were at the tea-table. Others assisting the hostess were the Misses Dorothy Taylor, Joy Williams, Marion Hall, Evangeline Hill, Priscilla Bull, Eleanor Pomeroy, Rowena Lawrence, and Virginia Geddes.

The young men asked for the theatre party and supper were Charles Regua, Dunbar Adams, James and Theodore Crisp, McNeil Swasey, Robert Inscrell Brown, Holmes Daly, Gerald Daly, Harold Van Tyne, Eugene Moore, Brendan Pomeroy, Clifton Bahnsen, Harold Williams, and Garrett Day.

BRIDE OF REV. C. B. STUNTZ.

Miss Florence A. Watters Weds Son of Bishop Stuntz, Who Officiates.

Miss Florence Ada Watters, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Philip M. Watters, pastor of the Washington Square Methodist Church, was married last evening to the Rev. Clyde Bronson Stuntz, son of Bishop Stuntz, Methodist resident in South America, in the Washington Square Church. Bishop Stuntz and Dr. Watters officiated.

Miss Hyla Watters was her sister's maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Jane Tildsley, Clara Stuntz, Katherine Whitney, and Grace Briggs, whose engagement was recently announced to the Rev. R. S. Watters. Hugh C. Stuntz was his brother's best man, and the ushers included Gilbert Q. Le Sourd, the Rev. Phillip Sidney Watters, Harry F. Hunter, and Helon T. Adams.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Zabriskie Weds.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 25.—Miss Effie Constance Zabriskie, daughter of Mrs. Cornelius I. Zabriskie, of Hackensack, and Raymond Williams Stephenson, of New York, were married to-night in the new Second Reformed Church by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Johnson, assisted by the Rev. Adelbert Chapman, of the Calvary Baptist Church.

Miss Bailey to Wed R. M. McBride.

Charles Weaver Bailey of 2,100 Delancey Street, Philadelphia, has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Beatrice Bailey, to Robert M. McBride of this city. Miss Bailey made her début two Winters ago. She is a sister of Mrs. Frank Crozer Knowles and a niece of the Countess de Sibour, who was Miss Kathryn Bailey before her marriage. Mr. McBride is the President of the McBride & Nast Publishing Company of this city. The wedding probably will take place in January.

Wolff-Bachrach Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Ruth Bachrach of 17 East Ninety-fifth Street, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bachrach, to Harry Sylvester Wolff of this city will take place to-morrow at the Hotel Marseilles. The Rev. Dr. Aaron Eiseman is to officiate.

J. Henry Alexandre's Dinner.

J. Henry Alexandre gave his bachelor dinner last night at Sherry's, entertaining not only his ushers and best man, but a number of other friends, numbering twenty-five i all. The guests were Frederick A. Alexandre, Anson W. Hard, Jr., Seymour Johnson, W. H. Wallace, Jr., and Courtland P. Dixon, who are to be the best man and ushers. The other guests were Harrison Tweed, Francis Appleton, Harold Vanderbilt, Richard Williams, Jr., Ogden L. Mills, Newton Rae, Richard Lawrence, J. Victor Onativia, Jr., Samuel Adams Clark, W. E. Burnet, John Jerome Kelly, Ayman Hofman, Preston Porter, Robert A. Breese, George Wagstaff, Biddy von Stade, Thomas P. Dixon, Rudolph Necser, and I. Wistar Kendall. Mr. Alexandre will leave to-night for Detroit, and his marriage to Miss Anne Leonis will take place there on Saturday.

Luncheon for Miss Lucy Lord.

Mrs. Stephen Baker was the hostess yesterday at a luncheon given at her home, 8 East Seventy-fifth Street, for Miss Lucy Lord, the débutante daughter of Prof. Lord of Columbia. The guests included the Misses Eleanor Backes, Elisabeth McVickar, Mildred Dennis, Flora McAlpin, Estelle Romeyn, Elizabeth Griggs, Harriet S. Paris, Vieva Fisher, Frances and Caroline Wyath, Margaret Herrick, Louise Butler, Margaret Henderson, Mary Baker, Margaret Baker, Dorothy Chisolm, and Louise Dixon.

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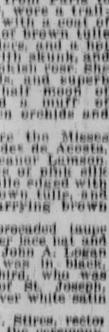

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CONSTIPATION

CRAZY QUILT OF FUN, SURPRISE, THRILL

Is "The Misleading Lady," Acted Last Night at the Fulton Theatre.

CREATES MUCH AMUSEMENT

And Provides a Variety of Entertainment, Much of Which Is of Kind Not Previously Encountered.

THE MISLEADING LADY. A Play in Three Acts. By Charles Guddard and Paul Gerard Smith. At the Fulton Theatre.

Jack Craigen	Lewis S. Stone
John W. Pagett	William H. Post
Henry Tracey	Robert Vivian
Percy Parker	Albert Gardner
Reginald Fitzpatrick	Bassett Rutherford
Dudley Bellamy	Frank Sheridan
Tim Mahoney	Frank Sylvester
Jeff Higgins	Harry Thompson
Cheesy Cashorn	Robert Graves, Jr.
Helen Parker	Alice Fleming
Mrs. Pat Fitzpatrick	Alice Gaston
Jane Wentworth	Gladys Wilson
Amy Foster	Jane Oliver
Grace Buchanan	Frances Carson

A theatrical crazy quilt was unrolled at the Fulton Theatre last night and for the better part of two hours had the audience gasping with surprise or wondering what would happen next.

No nomenclature of drama will serve to describe it, as for want of a better term "The Misleading Lady" may be called a cubist play. With this difference, perhaps. That cubic art is mostly unintelligible, whereas no one will experience any difficulty in grasping every idea this play contains.

To comprehend just the state of mind, however, which made its composition possible—well that's another matter altogether.

Anyhow, there's a lunatic in it.

And he believes that he is Napoleon. Also, he creates no end of amusement, and ends by touching a really pathetic note in a passage in which he thinks he is transforming a harmless and obliging American citizen into a Marshal of France, and is then marched back to the sanitarium while his sympathetic keepers sing the Marseillaise, to keep up the sad delusion.

This, however, is only one incident in a play which begins with an arraignment of the fair sex that is sure to create discussion and develops drama, farce, and vaudeville by fits and starts, so that from one thing to th enext the spectator is kept in a state of perpetual doubt.

It all happens as the result of a scientific harmless joke. A would-be actress, Helen Steele, induces a fellow boarder in her lodgings to promise a producer that she is the right person to act the rôle of the siren in a forthcoming production, that is all right so far as we guess, only she happens to pick the wrong one for the experiment. He is a dominant, fearless gentleman recently returned from Patagonia, who has definit theories about womankind that he isn't afraid to put into practice. When Helen suggests that he make love to her, just that of woman, the individual he knows nothing, and never will until h puts one under the bell-glass and makes a study of her, he unceremoniously bundles her up, and, despite shrieks and struggles carries her off to his loge in the Adirondack wilderness.

There, after she has made various efforts to escape, he chains her up, and, while studying her on the one hand, while proceeding to learn her few lessons on the other. And as is the way in these things, she doesn't realize how much she loves him until she has laid him out with a smash of the telephone receiver over his curly head. When he recovers consciousness she is missing. And besides the complications involving the escaped lunatic, he is presently kept guessing by the arrival of a gentleman in search of a quieter who claims to be married to the lady, and various other intruders who happen to be wandering around the mountainside on that dark and stormy night.

How he tames his rival unflinchingly, how he blows tobacco in the latter's eyes, thereby gaining possession of the shooting iron; how the lunatic Napoleon, expecting an attack, loads a shotgun with coffee beans and spoils the sleeping how the dog finds a woodchuck's hole and promptly ceases to qualify as a canine Sherlock Holmes; how the lunatic chops a rope in half, expecting thereby to make it longer—how this and that, the other thing happen, and some come about, some across, and come around, are mere details.

The main fact to record at present is that besides being a curiosity in the way of fine, The Misleading Lady is very good fun of a sort—of several different sorts, in fact.

And some good acting helps to make it so—notably the definite, virile acting of Lewis Stone's hero and the amusing variety of Frank Sylvester's Boney.

WEDDED IN ST. GEORGE'S.

Delavan M. Baldwin Married to Miss Eleanor Hinton.

Delavan M. Baldwin, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Delavan Baldwin, and Miss Eleanor Hinton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Post Hinton, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, which was decorated with palms and white chrysanthemums, with similax draping the galleries. The Rev. Karl Reiland, rector of the church, officiated.

The bride, who walked with her father, Alfred Post Hinton, wore a traveling bridal robe of white satin draped with old point lace, a tulle veil held with orange blossoms, and carried lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor, a sister of the bride, was Miss Isabel Hinton, and the bridesmaids were Miss Mabel Hinton, another sister; Miss Louise Baldwin, a sister of the bridegroom, and the Misses Rosina Otis, Ruth Hasklns, Dorothy Salisbury, and Dorothy Dominick. The bridesmaids wore yellow crêpe de chine frocks with tunics trimmed with fur. Their hats were brown velvet and tulle with touches of yellow in the feathers.

Runyon S. Baldwin was his brother's best man, and the ushers were two other brothers, Martin S. Baldwin and Roland D. Baldwin; Shelton E. Martin, Morris Groves, John P. Ramsay, and William F. Lawson.

A small reception for relatives and intimate friends followed at the Hinton residence, 45 West Forty-fifth Street.

BLACKWELL—HUNGERFORD.

Daughter of Mrs. Wm. A. Hungerford Married to Birney Blackwell.

The marriage of Miss Margharita J. Hungerford to Birney Blackwell of this city took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. William A. Hungerford, 121 West Sixty-ninth Street. The Rev. Nathan A. Beagle performed the ceremony.

The bride, whose brother, Charles S. Hungerford, gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white charmeuse trimmed with rose point lace and embroidered with pearls. Her tulle veil was caught up with orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. Owing to a recent death in the family, Mrs. Rufus M. Gibbs of Baltimore, Md., was unable to act as matron of honor, and Mrs. J. Harvey Williams, a sister of the bridegroom, acted in her place. She wore cloth of gold with a hat to match.

Frank E. Blackwell was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Henry Sheldon, J. Harvey Williams, Charles R. Wendt, and Edward Kirby.

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY.

Unless you order at once the Christmas Number of The New York Times, to be issued on Sunday, Dec. 7, you will be unable to get the rotogravure section containing pictures of typical American girls selected in The Times contest.—Adv.

"THAIS" GIVEN IN ENGLISH.

Massenet's Opera Performed at the Century Opera House.

Athanael	Louis Kreidler
Nicias	Oscar Seagle
Palemon	Hugo Schuetzendorf
Man Servant	Hugo Schuetzendorf
Thais	Lucile Orrell
Myrtale	Florence Wickham
Crobyle	Gertrude Hoffman
Albine	Gertrude Rennyson

Conductor—Alfred Ernstrom.

Massenet's "Thais" was added to the repertory of the Century Opera Company last evening, when its first performance was given in English. The audience was about as large as those that have witnessed most of the Century performances. It is a noteworthy fact that the opening of the larger house on Broadway has as yet had little effect upon the numbers who visit the Century Opera.

"Thais," since Mr. Hammerstein first introduced it to this public half a dozen years ago, has retained a certain popularity, though it is not one of his most brilliantly inspired works for the lyric stage. It has a few taking passages which please the public, the redoubtable "Meditation" being, of course, the chief. But there are extensive strata of dullness and of slow solemnity in the opera, when the action proceeds with the utmost deliberation or halts entirely.

The doings of the early Christians on the Banks of the Nile are sometimes a little slow for modern taste in dramatic representation. On the other hand, the science of gayety in Alexandria after contrast and relief. The part that Miss Mary Garden had in making "Thais" popular is not likely to be disregarded in considering the place of the opera in the repertory, nor the assistance rendered her by such artists as Messrs. Renaud and Dalmorès. All of whom have been prominent in performances of the opera heretofore heard in New York.

There was intelligent striving on the part of the singers who carried the burden of the musical drama last evening. Mr. Kreidler as Athanael was deserving of credit for his sincere and effective impersonation of Miss Lucile Orrell's excellent singing. There were also excellences in Miss Ewell's Thais. The latter part of it was better than the unrepentant portion, and yet it also did not greatly succeed in this respect. The lack of an anxious imitation of Miss Garden's manner, poses, gestures, and even, what was more serious, some of her vocal mannerisms Mr. Boreman and Miss Ewell undertook was highly creditable. Mr. Sevenstad worked hard to get good results from the orchestra, which showed training, and certain instrumental solo effects were well played. Among these the violin solo in the "Meditation" was the best. It held a place, though this interlude was repeated at the demand of the audience, as has so often been the case before.

The scenery, it was announced, was borrowed from the Boston Opera House, as no provision for it had been made when the opera was produced. That and had none to lend. But it did not do much credit to the Boston Opera House, either in design or in color, and much of it seemed rather crude.

JOSEF HOFMANN'S RECITAL.

Beautiful Playing of the Pianist at His Second Appearance.

At his second recital in Carnegie Hall, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Josef Hofmann did some of the most remarkable and beautiful piano playing that he has ever set before the public. In a programme that was original and extremely interesting for the lovers of the highest in his art. It was devoted entirely to Beethoven, Schumann and Liszt. The numbers by Beethoven comprised three of his smaller pianoforte pieces, the Rondo in C, and two Bagatelles that rarely occupy the attention of pianists in any public way. The greatest and most difficult ones, the sonata in E flat, often called, because of the German word that he used in the title, the Hammer-klavier" sonata.

Mr. Hofmann was a poetic and the impeccable player of the evening. From the simple pieces to the great one was not abrupt. He played them with exquisite delicacy and refinement of sentiment, with a tone of shimmering gold, an infinite gradation in nuance of dynamics, and with the perfection of technic that made it, in its own genre, one of the most effective achievements of the evening.

It was when she came to the more varied expression allowed in her last two groups that the singer did her best work. Her voice was more fresh and powerful, and it quality was excellent. Among her new songs Leo Blech's "Tausende Sterne" was one of the most interesting. Gutia Casini, the 'cellist, apparently but out of his teens, showed himself a young man of promising talent. Frank La Forge, who seemed to be playing his accompaniments without notes, added a great deal by his work at the piano. Two of the songs were sung by Mme. Alda, and his "Retreat" was played by Mr. Casini with success.

Mr. Connell's Recital.

Mr. Horatio Connell had a gratifyingly large audience at his song recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon and held its attention and elicited its applause by his performance of a varied programme which extended from Bach and Haydn to Wolf and Brahms and a group of English and American composers. Mr. Connell's voice is sympathetic and beautiful, a baritone, but with something of the basso quality. His interpretations are sincere and musical, his diction well finished and clear; and it was evident that his audience derived a real pleasure from his singing.

W. W. FINLEY, HEAD OF SOUTHERN, DEAD

Railway President Succumbs to Sudden Attack of Apoplexy in Washington Home.

GENIUS AS TRAFFIC MAN

Improved Agricultural Conditions in South and Built Up Road's Earnings—Succeeded Spencer in 1906.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—William Wilson Finley, for the last seven years President of the Southern Railway Company, died suddenly at his home here early this afternoon. He had recently returned with his family from his country home at Warrenton, Va., and reopened his town house in the capital. He was apparently in good health, and was about to leave for his office this forenoon when he was seized with an attack of apoplexy and hemorrhage of the brain. Death occurred before physicians could reach his bedside. So sudden was the seizure that it was several hours before any one thought to notify the headquarters of the Southern Railway.

Mr. Finley was just past 60 years of age, having been born on Sept. 9, 1853, at Pass Christian, Miss. He entered railway service when he was 20 as stenographer with the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern and Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans. He was for three years a stenographer in the Vice President's office, nine months the receiver's secretary, one year secretary to the agent for the Trustees, four years chief clerk in the general freight department, and three years Assistant General Freight Agent. In 1889 he became Assistant General Freight Agent for the Texas & Pacific Division of the Missouri Pacific and in 1888 General Freight Agent of that road.

Mr. Finley became Third Vice President of the Southern in 1901 and Second Vice President a year later, becoming President a few months later, following the tragic death of Samuel Spencer, who was killed on one of his own trains. He also was made President of the Alabama Great Southern, the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific, Georgia Southern & Florida, Mobile & Ohio, Northern Alabama Railroad, Southern Railway in Mississippi, and the Georgia & Southwestern and Columbus railroads, all subsidiaries of the Southern Railway.

Mr. Finley's advance in railway work was due to his genius as a traffic man, in which department he had few equals. As a part of the work to this field he entered upon especially congenial lines for the improvement of agricultural conditions in the South, particularly in the cotton belt. He organized industrial and agricultural departments, employed experts to help the farmers combat the boll weevil, and did great work in addresses on agricultural subjects. He was a fine believer in publicity. He succeeded in putting his company through its crisis in the panic of 1907, when it threatened to become bankrupt, and had it on its feet two years after greatly improving the property.

Mr. Finley is survived by Mrs. Finley, the Misses Lottie V., Lillie D., Leonora, and Celestine Finley, and his son. The funeral services will be held in St. John's Episcopal Church, on Park Road, N.W., on Friday. The burial will be in Oak Hill Cemetery.

Little thought has been given to the question of Mr. Finley's successor yet, but the new President is to be chosen fro mamong the company's officials.

T. M. EMERSON DEAD.

President of Atlantic Coast Line Stricken on Inspection Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 25.—T. M. Emerson, President of the Atlantic Coast Line, died at his home here at 11 o'clock to-night. President Emerson and other officials of the Coast Line had been out on an inspection trip, and while en route to Montgomery, Ala., on Sunday he was taken ill with acute indigestion. He was rushed to Waycross, Ga., arriving there early yesterday morning, and was taken to a hospital, where he spent the day.

According to the reports here, the physicians had objected to Mr. Emerson making the inspection trip, but he insisted upon going. He was brought here by a special train. Two physicians and a nurse accompanied Mr. Emerson on the inspection trip.

Mr. Emerson was born in Preble County, Ohio, March 20, 1851. He entered the railroad service in 1867 as a clerk in a freight office at Hagerstown, Ind., and by degrees forged his way to the front rank of railroad men in the country.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Amos R. Eno Pinchot gave a large dance last night at her residence, 1,021 Park Avenue, for her sister-in-law, Lady Alan Johnstone.

The annual Thanksgiving ball of the Argyle Club will attract a large gathering of society to-night, and many residents in the neighborhood are filling their houses for the occasion. Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, Mrs. John P. Havemeyer, Miss Anne Depew Paulding, Mrs. Robert L. Pilsbury, Mrs. Reginald H. Jaffray, and Mrs. Stephen C. Millett, are among the patronesses.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sifton, who were here for the Horse Show, left yesterday for their home in Montreal.

Mrs. Charles Elliot Warren is giving a luncheon to-day at her residence, 820 West Eighty-ninth Street, for Miss Dorothy Anderton, the debutante daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William B. Anderton. Miss Margaret Warren is among the debutantes of the season.

Mrs. Andrew C. Dulles and the Count and Countess Roman Fontana arrived here from Newport yesterday, where they spent the Summer, and are at the Hotel Gotham for a visit before leaving for their home in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. F. McCann will give two dances at their home, 4 East Seventy-seventh Street, the first on Dec. 10 and the second on Dec. 22.

Mrs. Charles H. Murray will be at home on Tuesdays, Dec. 9 and 16, at 50 West Forty-fifth Street, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

The wedding of Miss Mary J. McKay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hall McKay, to Lieut. Selby H. Frank, U. S. A., a son of Dr. and Mrs. Louis Frank of Bedford Park, Ky., will take place this afternoon at the Hotel Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Charles Steele will give a dance to-night for her debutante daughter, Miss Kathryne Steele, at her country place, Sunridge Hall, Westbury, L. I.

Mrs. Henry Morgenthau will give a dance for her debutante daughter, Miss Ruth Morgenthau, to-night at the Ritz-Carlton.

Miss Katharine Fay Wilmerding of Baltimore will be introduced to society at a reception this afternoon, to be given by Mrs. Ernest A. Bigelow at her home, 120 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Mrs. William L. Culbert is giving a reception for her daughter, Miss Katherine Culbert, this afternoon at her home in East Fifty-fourth Street. Mrs. William Lee Ward of 127 West Seventieth Street will give a reception for her daughter, Miss Virginia Center Ward, and Mrs. Charles N. Romeyn will give a tea dance at Sherry's to-day for her daughter, Miss Estelle Y. Romeyn.

John H. Stewart, who is to marry Miss Marjorie P. Weeks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Weeks, on Saturday, was honor guest at a dinner last night at the Yale Club, given by his ushers, who include Charles N. Snowdon of Pittsburgh, S. Bonsal White of Baltimore, Francis A. Lewis, 3d, of Philadelphia, John C. Weeks, Ernest W. Pittman, Walter Hughson and Lindsay H. Welling, and William Emery, Jr., who is to be best man.

RUSSIAN SYMPHONY PLAYS.

Altschuler Gives Jaernfelt's "Praeludium" for First Time Here.

The Russian Symphony Society gave its first subscription concert of the season at Acadian Hall last night. The audience was of good size, Asrin Modest Altschuler played Rachmaninoff's Prelude in C sharp minor at the beginning of the programme. The work followed by the same composer's "Cimbella" from the incidental music to "Francesca da Rimini," and then came Sibelius's "Finlandia" and Tschaikowsky's "Praeludium" for the first time here. Maurice Warner was the soloist in Glazounow's violin concerto, and the concert ended with Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Spanish Caprice."

The audience applauded most at the end of the third movement of the symphony, and in the second half of the concert and the "Praeludium." Much that succeeded it by no special standing to that succeeded it by no special standing to establish that Maurice Warner is not yet a competent soloist for symphony orchestra concerts he gave it last night. The performance of the concerto was not impressive on the part of the orchestra or of the soloist. They were not playing together much of the time, and Mr. Altschuler, possibly in an attempt to follow him, indicating the accompaniment beat by beat, was not successful. The orchestra played the "Spanish Caprice," which the orchestra played well enough, seemed rather much and about nothing.

"THE SUSPECT" A THRILLER

One-Act Play by George Baxter Acted at 44th Street Music Hall.

"The Suspect," a one-act thriller by George Baxter, is one of the features of the bill at the Forty-fourth Street Music Hall this week, where it is being presented by William A. Brady. The scene is laid in the office of a New York Police Inspector. Jim Casey, a reformed crook, is brought before the Inspector on a charge of bank robbery, and after receiving the "third degree" is handcuffed and led to a cell. Immediately after the departure of the prisoner the Inspector and Clerk hear the voice of a man who saved her daughter from a burning building.

Of course, the supposed bank robber is the man she is looking for, and as it proves he is also the man that held the bank was robbed. The man is set free with a reward of $10,000 from the child's parents. Casey, the thief is elevated to the detective force. Wayne Arey does a fine bit, playing as the Inspector. Clarke Morris is the woman, and Charles Buck plays a Police Sergeant.

NOTED ASTRONOMER DIES.

Sir Robert S. Ball Was Director of Cambridge Observatory 21 Years.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Sir Robert Stawell Ball, the astronomer, died here to-day. He was Lowndean Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge University and for the last 21 years Director of the Cambridge Observatory. He was Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin and Astronomer Royal of Ireland from 1874 to 1892. On Jan. 25, 1886, he was knighted.

Richard Godeffroy.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 25.—Richard Godeffroy, architect and consulting engineer, and proprietor of the Villa Normandie at Clifton, died there to-day from heart disease in his 68th year. Mr. Godeffroy's engineering feats included the construction of the dome on the Congressional Library Building in Washington, D. C., the construction of the East Jersey Water Company's works at Boonton, N. J., and the planning of the Philadelphia Subway. Mr. Godeffroy was born in Hamburg, Germany. He was educated in the University of Hanover, from which he was graduated in 1867, receiving the highest degree offered for engineering. He is survived by his widow and four daughters.

Morgan Hill, Cattleman, Dead.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 25.—Morgan Hill, millionaire cattleman, owner of three ranches along North Fork of the Humboldt River, comprising 23,000 acres, died last night at Elko, this State. He suffered a stroke of paralysis more than a year ago. He left a widow, the daughter of Daniel Murphy, whose cattle once roamed the ranges of four States. His son-in-law, Capt. Worth, formerly of the Fourth Army, has managed Mr. Hill's ranches since his illness became serious. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are well known in New York and Washington.

Samuel Winter Thomas.

Samuel Winter Thomas, a retired wholesale importer of cigars in Manhattan and for fifty years a resident of Bay Ridge, L. I., died on Sunday afternoon in his eighty-seventh year at the home of his son, Robert H. Thomas, 1,501 Ridge Boulevard. Mr. Thomas was born in Flushing on Feb. 21, 1827, and was graduated from Delaware College, Delhi, N. Y. After spending several years in the cotton business in Florida he came to this city more than fifty years ago, and with his brother formed the cigar importing firm of William H. Thomas & Bro., which is still in existence.

H. D. Umbstaetter Dies of Wound.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 25.—Herman D. Umbstaetter of Boston, a writer and former editor of The Black Cat Magazine, died at his cottage at Lovell to-day from a wound received in a gunshot accident. As Mr. Umbstaetter was climbing a wall his rifle was discharged, the bullet penetrating his body just below the heart.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY G. RUFAN, 81 years old, died on Monday at 34 Label Street, Montclair, N. J. She had lived in Montclair for fifty years.

Mrs. SPENCER MOWRAY, said to have been the oldest woman in Rhode Island, died on Sunday at her home in Woonsocket. One year ago she attended the church wedding of one of her fifteen great-grandchildren.

FRANK HAMMER, 57 years old, a manufacturer of cigars in Brooklyn, is dead at the home of a daughter in Mount Holly, N. J.

MARY THERESA HOLT, 84 years old, a resident of Flatbush for many years, and widow of William Holt, is dead at her home, 3306 Cortelyou Island Avenue, Brooklyn.

BERTHOLD BLANK, 68 years old, a commission merchant in business for thirty years at 102 Hudson Street, Manhattan, is dead at his home in Bath Beach, L. I.

JAMES H. HICKEY, 54 years old, for twenty years a foreman in the Department of Highways, Kings County, is dead at his home, 1,068 Park Place, Brooklyn.

JOHN GEISBERG, for thirty years a worker in Bay Ridge, is dead at his home, 509 Sixty-second Street, Brooklyn.

LYNDIA KRIER, wife of Fullin Krier, proprietor of a hotel in Canarsie, died on Monday at her home in Brooklyn.

EDWARD McLAUGHLIN, 61 years old, superintendent of Wells, Fargo Express Co., died at his home, 60 Locust Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN J. HALSTEAD, a member of the meat packing firm of Halstead & Co., died on Monday in his home, 60 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. He was 66 years old and left a wife, a son, and a daughter. Mr. Halstead was a member of the New York Athletic Club and of the New York Produce Exchange.

Major EDWARD WILKES, director of railroads in Virginia and South Carolina during the civil war, died on Monday in Washington, D. C., in his eighty-fifth year. Major Wilkes was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1849. He was 25 years old. Since the war Major Wilkes had amassed a fortune in mining and railroad construction in the South.

PATRICK HERRONER, who had been in the livery business in Harlem for thirty years up to his retirement five years ago, died on Monday of a complication of diseases at his home, 2,243 Second Avenue. He was 70 years old. Mr. Herroner was active in the organization of Christ Church, Harlem, and was a worker in many religious societies.

Mrs. SARAH A. SAUNDER, mother of the Rev. Howard Saunder of Worcester, Mass., died on Monday at the home of Dwight Frost, 1,000 Madison Avenue. She was born in Flushing in 1830.

JACOB H. JOHNSON of 41 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, a retired builder for many years, and with the Brooklyn F

ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL PLANS------BOXING---BASEBALL---MOTOR BOATS

PRESIDENT COMING TO FOOTBALL GAME

Mr. Wilson to Sit on Army Side During First Half of the Contest.

THEN WILL GO TO NAVY SIDE

White House Bride and Groom to be with President's Party—How Ticketholders May Reach Seats.

Secretary John B. Foster of the New York Baseball Club announced yesterday that President Wilson would surely attend the Army and Navy football game at the Polo Grounds on Saturday. In the President's party will be Mrs. Wilson and her daughters and Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, the White House bride and bridegroom. The President will probably arrive in this city on Saturday morning and leave for Washington soon after the game ends. The Mexican situation is taking up much of his time, but he will lay aside his official duties long enough to see the game. President Wilson is fond of football and baseball, having played both branches of sport while at Princeton.

During the first half of the game the President will occupy a box on the Army side and in the second half he will sit on the Navy side, probably as the guest of Secretary of the Navy Daniels. The spectacle at the Polo Grounds at this game promises to be one of the most impressive ever seen at an athletic event in this city. The gold and lace of the Army and Navy officials and Diplomatic Corps will lend much splendor and color to the occasion.

One of the most attractive features of the annual game between the two branches of the service is the drill of the cadets and midshipmen before the game. The perfectly drilled bodies of young men go through a long series of manoeuvres on the gridiron. The singing and cheering of both branches is usually better organized and more vociferous than the outburst of noise and melody at the football games.

The New York club yesterday announced all the plans for the game and gave out an explanation of the entrances and the seating arrangements. The gates at the Polo Grounds will be opened at 9 o'clock, and the game will commence at 2 o'clock.

The Army will occupy the south side of the field and the Navy will be on the north side of the gridiron. The police arrangements will be the same as they were at the world's series games under Inspector Titus. It will be an idle task for the curious to go up to the grounds because no one will be allowed to pass up Eighth Avenue beyond 155th Street without a ticket.

The Army team will probably come here to-morrow or Friday and will have headquarters at the Hotel Astor. The Navy team will leave Annapolis tomorrow night and will stay at the Vanderbilt Hotel while in the city. Both hotels will have big crowds of Army and Navy people.

The directions for spectators going to the Polo Grounds, as given out by the New York Club yesterday, are as follows:

GATE NO. 1, EIGHTH AVENUE.

Spectators holding tickets for Sections 1 to 24 inclusive will enter at this gate. Spectators holding tickets for all sections upstairs will enter at this gate.

Spectators holding tickets for upper boxes 1 to 100 inclusive will enter at this gate.

Spectators holding tickets for lower boxes 1 to 194 inclusive will enter at this gate.

ELEVATED STATION ENTRANCE.

Spectators holding tickets for Sections 1 to 24 inclusive will enter at this gate. Spectators holding tickets for all sections upstairs will enter at this gate.

Spectators holding tickets for upper boxes 1 to 160 inclusive will enter at this gate.

Spectators holding tickets for lower boxes 1 to 194 inclusive will enter at this gate.

SPEEDWAY ENTRANCE.

Spectators holding tickets for Sections 1 to 24 inclusive will enter at this gate. Spectators holding tickets for all sections upstairs will enter at this gate.

Spectators holding tickets for upper boxes 1 to 160 inclusive will enter at this gate.

Spectators holding tickets for lower boxes 1 to 194 will enter at this gate.

GATE NO. 2, EIGHTH AVENUE.

Spectators holding tickets for Sections 30, 31, 32 will enter at this gate.

Spectators holding tickets for boxes 300 to 349 inclusive will enter at this gate.

GATE NO. 3, EIGHTH AVENUE.

Spectators holding tickets for Sections 34 and 35 will enter at this gate.

Spectators holding tickets for boxes 288 and 305 will enter at this gate.

This entrance is also for the midshipmen and the cadets.

GATE NO. 4, EIGHTH AVENUE.

Spectators holding tickets for Sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 will enter at this gate.

Spectators holding tickets for Boxes 195A, 195 to 287 inclusive will enter at this gate.

PRESS GATE.

The press gate will be located as usual at Gate No. 1.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

In order to avoid congestion of traffic, holders of tickets are sincerely cautioned not to delay starting for the Polo Grounds until the last moment.

No person without a ticket will be permitted to pass above 155th Street.

The gates will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and the game will begin at 2 o'clock P. M. The Army will have the south side and the navy will have the north side.

NAVY INVITES MANY GUESTS.

Cabinet Officers and Officers to Attend Football Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 25.—Though President Wilson has given only a tentative acceptance to the invitation extended him by the Naval Academy authorities, it is hoped that he will be at the Army-Navy football game on the Polo Grounds, New York. He has promised to be present unless prevented by official duties. No President but Roosevelt has seen an Army-Navy football game. Secretary of State Bryan is also expected to be present. Other cabinet officers who have made their arrangements to be present as guests of the Navy and who have been assigned boxes are Secretary Daniels of the Navy, Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury and Attorney General McReynolds.

The naval authorities were somewhat surprised but pleased to receive a box. Other distinguished persons who will be in boxes on the Navy side are: Admiral Dewey, Rear Admirals Wainwright and Clark, Representative R. P. Dodson, Senator James O'Gorman, Gov. Goldsborough of Maryland, President Hibben of Princeton, and Col. R. M. Thompson.

There was another secret practice at the Naval Academy this afternoon. There was no regular practice game but there were short scrimmages designed to try out certain formations. The coaches are trying to bring a machine-like perfection in the execution of the plays and are giving final instructions in body blocking and putting opponents out of the play. These have been strong points in the play of the Navy team throughout the season.

YOST AT WEST POINT.

Michigan Coach Gives Cadets Drill in New Formations.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Driving the men through a ten-minute scrimmage and winding up with a fast signal drill, Head Coach Daly of the Army team succeeded in injecting more fire and dash into the Cadets to-day than has been in evidence for some time. He was ably assisted in the drill by Coach F. H. Yost, Michigan's "hurry up" man, and "Hank" Bush, Harvard's '00 Captain. These two coaches assisted Daly and his corps of gridiron advisers in putting the cadets through a stiff pace, which continued until darkness crept over the Army's gridiron. The Army's practice to-day was most encouraging. The men went at their work with much vim and gusto, and before the drill was ended had mastered several new inventions that Yost introduced.

Hodgson, Huston, and Benedict, the recently injured trio, were all out, but only the latter two participated in the rough work. Hodgson had a long punting drill. Jouett, who has been tried successively at quarter back and end on the scrubs, was shifted to Hodgson's place at left half on the regular to-day, and did well in the drill. Hobbs did the kicking for the scrubs. Merrill and Markoe were the ends, Wynne and Weyand the tackles, Jones and Huston guards, and McEwan centre. Prichard and Doe alternated at quarter, and Benedict, Hoge, and Jouett made up the back field. Except for Jouett, this is the most likely combination for the Navy battle, although there is an element of doubt concerning one of the line positions and one back field job.

ITHACANS AT SEASHORE.

Stiff Practice for Cornell Players at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 25.—Favored with ideal football weather Cornell's sturdy gridiron warriors went through several hours' stiff signal practice at the Inlet Park here this afternoon for final work before the game with Pennsylvania Thanksgiving Day. The plays uncorked spelled trouble for the Quakers, and the Cornellian eleven may prove more of a stumbling block to the Red and Blue than in the last twelve years if the afternoon's work may be taken as a criterion.

Behind barred doors, Head Coach Al. Sharpe put his proteges through a gruelling two-hour signal practice and light scrimmage. Jack O'Hearn, who was stationed at right end and forced into retirement because of the injuries to his eyes in the Harvard game early in the season, was also there and assisted Van Ormand with the end men.

A variety of plays was unfolded. Quarter Back Barrett was in complete charge, and ran the team splendidly. Ends Shelton and Fritz took down forwards in good style. Criss-cross plays, trick formations, end runs and straight football were resorted to, and the accurate consummation of all proved a source of wonder to those having been engaged most closely to the season.

Kicking practice was held, Fritz and Barrett doing the punting, Shuler and Barrett being used in the place kicking, and Fritz and Carter doing virtually all the drop-kicking. It is very likely the bulk of the kicking work will be done by Barrett and Fritz on Thanksgiving Day, however, as they were most successful this afternoon.

COLUMBIA SOCCER TIE.

Princeton Escapes Defeat by Mistake of New York Player.

An accidental goal for Princeton scored by a Columbia player saved the Tiger soccer eleven from defeat at the hands of the Blue and White yesterday afternoon, when the two elevens played a tie game on South Field of 2 to 2. The Columbia team played a more aggressive game than the Princeton aggregation, and in the first half, in which all of the scoring was done, they had distinctly the better of it. Their victory was spoiled when S. Day, the Blue and White right back, kicked a goal for the Orange and Black from a scrimmage in front of the goal. The line-up:

Princeton.	Positions.	Columbia.
McMaster	Outside left	Silverstein
Beck	Inside left	Shanholt
Bird	Centre	Colquhon
Velte	Inside right	Peck
Boyle	Outside right	Collingwood
Twyeffort	Left half back	C. Day
Dinsmore	Centre half back	Hamilton
Faber	Right half back	Mason
Gates	Left back	Laguardia
Jackson	Right back	S. Day
	Goal	Krefeld

Goals—Columbia, Colquhon, Shanholt; Princeton, Beck, S. Day. Referee—Mr. Davis. Linesmen—Lamb, Columbia; Moore, Princeton.

Short Drill for Lafayette.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 25.—The early falling darkness necessitated a short football practice on March Field this afternoon. The work was confined to rehearsing the signals and building up the defense for the game with Dickinson is expected to use on Thanksgiving Day. In the drill nearly all the 'Varsity men participated. They showed no effect of the terrific strain of the last few weeks and of the gruelling contest with Lehigh. With the exception of Capt. Wagenhurst, who is still a little stiff, the players were in good condition. Dick Diamond's collarbone is not broken, as was anticipated before the X-ray, but he will not be able to play on Thanksgiving Day. It is altogether likely that Pardee will take his place. Pardee has been playing splendid ball all season. Brown will hardly be able to play in this game, but Kennedy is expected to be in shape to take his place, hence the Lafayette back field will be just about the same as usual.

Brickley May Lead Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 25.—Harvard football players will not elect next year's Captain for some time yet. The choice will be among Brickley, Hardwick, and Trumbull, all of whom will be seniors next Fall. Brickley is the logical man, however. He has scored 240 points in his three years of football at Harvard, having made 34 field goals, 24 touchdowns, and 6 goals after touchdowns as a freshman and Varsity player. Trumbull is one of the aggressive of all the candidates, but his election is not likely. Whoever is the Crimson leader next year will have the nucleus of a fine eleven. Only three men that started the Yale game Saturday will be lost by graduation. These are Hitchcock, Storer, and O'Brien.

Desjardiens Chicago's Captain.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Paul Desjardiens, centre rush on the University of Chicago championship football team, was elected Captain of the 1914 eleven. Next season will be Desjardien's last in intercollegiate sports.

OFFICIAL AMERICAN LEAGUE PITCHING RECORDS 1913.

FIVE FULL GAMES OR MORE.

Pitchers and Club.	No. of Innings Pitched.	At Bat Opp.	Hits by Opp.	Runs by Opp.	ER.	Hit Men.	BB.	SO.	W.	P.	Aver. B'k.	ER. G.
Johnson, Washington	47	346	1,242	230	54	42	9	38	243	3	0	1.09
Cicotte, Chicago	42	267⅓	983	227	77	48	2	68	119	5	0	1.61
Russell, Chicago	31	210	1,141	259	69	65	8	61	123	4	0	1.83
Scott, Chicago	48	312	1,108	249	98	64	9	80	155	4	0	1.85
W. Mitchell, Cleveland	35	217	802	150	50	45	8	88	139	7	0	1.87
Boehling, Washington	38	234⅓	801	200	84	64	10	77	110	7	0	2.07
Steen, Cleveland	42	283⅓	474	100	51	36	9	50	57	6	0	2.11
Bender, Philadelphia	40	237⅔	913	208	80	58	3	54	189	7	0	2.21
Falkenburg, Cleveland	39	275⅔	1,023	236	82	68	8	80	165	13	0	2.22
Gregg, Cleveland	44	285	1,050	254	106	71	14	121	167	8	1	2.24
Wood, Boston	41	145⅔	528	114	64	38	6	61	123	8	0	2.32
Leonard, Boston	42	290	932	252	108	65	9	91	143	8	0	2.39
Allison, St. Louis	11	51⅓	181	52	24	13	3	13	13	2	0	2.80
Shawkey, Philadelphia	18	111⅔	445	93	41	29	3	50	47	2	0	2.35
Hamilton, St. Louis	31	217	810	197	91	67	4	86	101	5	0	2.87
Mogridge, New York	27	184⅓	590	131	67	44	6	60	87	3	0	2.93
Zamloch, Detroit	17	70⅓	297	66	32	15	4	28	22	0	0	2.44
Walsh, Chicago	49	381⅔	376	91	37	28	4	37	34	6	0	2.54
Blanding, Cleveland	41	214	811	201	82	67	5	77	87	5	0	2.57
Plank, Philadelphia	41	242⅔	902	208	82	70	6	65	145	4	0	2.60
Ford, New York	38	227	888	243	108	70	4	53	72	4	0	2.66
Dauss, Detroit	31	226	823	180	101	67	15	82	107	8	0	2.66
R. Collins, Boston	39	146⅔	510	112	56	42	2	57	80	9	1	2.72
Bedient, Boston	33	250⅓	978	255	102	80	3	107	122	10	0	2.78
Benz, Chicago	33	130⅔	575	142	65	46	2	58	77	4	0	2.74
McConnell, New York	35	180	662	162	60	64	7	60	72	3	0	2.75
Brown, Philadelphia	44	293⅓	912	200	97	77	10	91	66	10	0	2.90
Dutch, Detroit	39	242	1,009	223	111	77	8	90	76	11	0	2.90
Kahler, Cleveland	24	126⅔	443	115	61	41	2	52	41	2	0	2.90
McHale, New York	7	48⅔	134	40	21	16	1	10	11	2	0	2.94
Engel, Washington	34	183⅔	630	134	70	66	11	85	70	4	3	3.01
Hamilton, St. Louis	30	176⅓	655	205	111	73	3	47	58	3	2	3.01
Mosely, Boston	24	119	506	103	56	40	0	40	61	6	0	3.02
Willett, Detroit	33	241⅓	782	223	122	83	12	88	53	6	0	3.10
Baumgardner, St. Louis	33	254⅓	937	267	110	88	11	88	78	2	0	3.11
G. Foster, Detroit	17	68	264	84	24	4	1	20	19	0	0	3.18
Fisher, New York	43	245⅓	1,036	244	113	87	8	71	52	1	0	3.30
White, Chicago	10	103	381	106	58	40	4	42	37	1	1	3.36
Groom, Washington	37	205	1,010	258	118	95	8	81	156	9	0	3.25
Keating, New York	32	191⅓	880	216	77	54	2	83	87	9	0	3.28
M. Hall, Detroit	30	164	603	144	81	60	2	60	69	10	0	3.29
Wellman, St. Louis	30	251⅓	931	262	122	93	4	60	79	11	2	3.41
C. Hall, Boston	27	104⅓	415	97	64	40	5	47	48	1	0	3.48
Lake, Detroit	39	273⅔	1,030	251	105	80	9	75	93	4	0	3.49
Stone, St. Louis	18	91	352	94	45	36	7	25	37	2	0	3.51
J. Bush, Philadelphia	39	261⅔	891	193	97	80	4	65	78	3	0	3.57
Leverenz, St. Louis	20	202⅔	707	199	81	68	10	80	86	4	0	3.59
Cicotte, Chicago	22	168	641	156	58	44	9	40	56	3	0	3.66
Gallia, Washington	30	225	883	85	66	38	2	80	93	3	0	3.68
Schultz, New York	33	192⅔	745	197	105	80	5	60	77	7	0	3.74
Warhop, New York	15	62⅓	236	63	42	26	12	33	11	0	0	3.78
Mullin, Detroit-Washington	40	276⅔	1,042	272	132	93	14	63	80	1	0	3.83
Hughes, Washington	36	129⅓	510	130	81	58	14	61	73	6	0	4.05
Houck, Philadelphia	40	176⅔	688	144	80	81	6	122	66	11	0	4.14
Wyckoff, Philadelphia	17	61⅔	240	57	12	30	5	15	8	2	0	4.36
Coulon, Cleveland	21	107⅓	501	103	58	48	9	37	31	2	0	4.41
Hoff, Detroit	13	54	187	10	47	31	1	16	37	2	0	5.43
Comstock, Detroit	10	60⅓	264	90	55	38	1	16	37	2	0	5.43
Anderson, Boston	10	57	227	84	51	38	1	21	32	3	0	6.00

FOREIGN HORSEMEN TO BUY TROTTERS

European Agents Bid at Old Glory Sale—Captain Aubrey Sold for $3,150.

With the arrival of four prominent European horsemen in this city and the better breed of harness racing horses being offered, the second day's bidding showed a slight increase yesterday at the Old Glory horse sale at Madison Square Garden.

The top price of the sale was reached in the afternoon session when Captain Aubrey, a bay stallion with a record of 2:07¼, by Peter the Great, out of May Fern, was knocked down to F. A. Crowe of Toronto, Canada, for $3,150. The stallion was foaled in 1904, and is 15.3 hands, being the premier offering of the King Hill Stock Farm, which occupied the attention of the buyers for the greater part of the matinee session. The buyer is connected with Crowe & Murray of Canada, who in past years were prominent exhibitors at the National Horse Show with hunters and jumpers. The stallion in all probability will be used in the Dominion for breeding purposes.

Charles Mills a former American trainer of harness racing horses, who for a number of years has been closely identified with the largest racing stables in Germany where he had won 100 races; George Wiltshire an English breeder and trainer and J. Wall also of Germany arrived at the Garden at the opening of the evening session. The fourth of the foreign horsemen was Frank Caton, a former well known figure in racing circles in America. He is now located in Russia and has arranged a number of sales in the last three years which took from America some of the best trotting stock. He will remain here for a week and it was reported that he had purchased five yearlings which will be exported to Russia.

The most important offerings of the day were from the King Hill and Walnut Hall stock farms. The former comprised sixty head and brought a total of $10,445 or an average of $275 a head. The Walnut Hall offerings numbered twenty-eight head and averaged $230.

A. L. Thomas of St. Joseph, Mo., was a prominent buyer during the day and made a number of purchases. His top figure was paid for Lowell Axworthy, a standard bred and registered bay colt, a full brother of General Watts. The colt was knocked down for $1,000. The colt is entered in no less than six engagements, among them being the Kentucky Futurity for $25,000; The Horseman Futurity, $20,000; The Horse Review purse, $17,500; the Matron Stake, Missouri State Fair Futurity, and Western Breeders' Futurity.

Sorrento Todd, a bay stallion, sixteen hands, was another which engaged the attention of the buyers, and brought $875, being knocked down to Joseph T. Beaudoin of Quebec. While many of the prominent horsemen of the country are now assembled in the metropolis a meeting has been arranged to be held this afternoon at 5:30 P. M. at the Holland House by the Amateur Road Drivers' League of America. It is to be the annual session at which officers for the coming year will be elected. Joseph F. Gibbons and Andrew Crawford will be the New York delegates. The best prices obtained during the day follow:

Garnish, ch. m., 2:18¾, by Highwood-Angerons; F. E. Davis, Fort Jefferson, L. I.	$350
Sorrento Todd, b. s., 2:11, by Todd-Sorrento; Joseph T. Beaudoin, Broughton, Quebec	875
Irwin Aubrey, b. g., 2:27¾, by Captain Aubrey-Jessie; F. E. Lachance, Montreal, Quebec	375
Captain Aubrey, b. s., 2:07¼, by Peter the Great-May Fern; T. A. Crowe, Toronto, Ont.	3,150
Ida Aubrey, b. m., by Captain Aubrey-Hindu; J. J. U. Morrow, Newcastle, Penn.	410
Lowell Axworthy, b. c., by Axworthy-Carpet; A. L. Thomas, St. Joseph, Mo.	1,000
Kidderminster, br. c., by Peter the Great-Carpet; J. J. U. Morrow, Newcastle, Penn.	450
Howe Constantine, br. s., 2:29½, by Constantine-Seddie L.; Fred Botters, Malone, N. Y.	850
Genevieve Constantine, m., by Constantine-Herlene; B. Phillips, Swampscott, Mass.	700
Herlene Constantine, b. m., by Constantine-Herlene; A. Johnson, New York City	275
Willie Hingen, b. c., by Bingen-Magalona; A. J. Cornwell, Mineola, L. I.	275
Miss Bardelle, b. m., by Moko-Belle Jay; R. Collins, Philadelphia, Penn.	810
May Guy, ch. m., by Guy Axworthy-Kingtyne; Charles Dean, Palatine, Ill.	625
Senator Odell, br. g., 2:15¼, by Prodigal-Emola; F. Randall, Montreal, Quebec	500
Capitola, b. m., 2:08¾, by Oratorio-Captivity; J. Price, Dunnville, Ontario	320
Nansie Nan, b. m., by Klatanah-Mary Wickliffe; A. Jourdain, Three Rivers, Quebec	310
Colonel Yorke, blk. c., by Walnut Hall-Sylvia Yorke; James J. Brady, Philadelphia, Penn.	425

Columbia Swimming Races.

Poor performances marked the final events of the interclass swimming meet at Columbia University yesterday afternoon. H. S. Osgood, '15, one of the most promising sprinters on the 'Varsity team, won the hundred-yard swim from scratch in the slow time of 1:05. J. H. Cleveland was a double winner, capturing the furlong swim in 3:10 and the fifty-yard sprint for fat men in 0:28 3-5. The summaries:

220-Yard Swim.—Won by J. H. Cleveland, '16, (2 seconds); F. Agramonte, Extension, (scratch), second; Max Bijur, '15, (2 seconds,) third. Time—3:10.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by H. S. Osgood, '15, (scratch;) C. G. Nicholz, '15, (2 seconds,) second; E. Barrett, '14, (2 seconds,) third. Time—1:05.

50-Yard Swim for Fat Men.—Won by J. H. Cleveland, '16, (2 seconds); M. Maze, '14, (scratch,) second; S. H. Van De Water, '17, (1 second,) third. Time—0:28 3-5.

Hockey Practice for Squadron A.

Hockey practice for candidates for the Squadron A team will start Friday, Dec. 5. The use of St. Nicholas Rink has been from 6:45 to 7:30 P. M. every Friday during the season. At the first practice a captain will be elected and other matters of importance discussed.

WANTS FOOTBALL BARRED.

Col. Townley of West Point Says Sport Serves No Useful Purpose.

With the near approach of the Army-Navy football game at the Polo Grounds Col. C. P. Townley, Superintendent of the West Point Academy, sounds a note of alarm in his annual report to the Adjutant General of the Army at Washington which followers of football fear may bring about the abandonment of the sport at West Point. Col. Townley calls attention to the large percentage of injuries in football as compared to other sports, and emphasizes the fact that "football serves no useful purpose in the physical development or training in the corps," but is simply an entertainment.

It is pointed out in the report that 75 per cent. of the injuries received by cadets are due to football, while not more than fifty of the 600 cadets engage in this sport. Col. Townley says the sport has no special value as a physical training aid to warrant its continuance. The discipline at West Point is very severe, and permanent injuries to cadets may result in their being declared unfit for active service. According to the report of the medical director, during the season of 1912 sixty-one cadets were injured, eleven injuries being of a character liable to cause future trouble. In his report Col. Townley says:

Attention is specially invited to that part of the following report submitted by the surgeon relating to football injuries. In considering that 75 per cent. of all injuries are due to football during this season it should be recalled that these come from but forty or fifty cadets who train and engage in this sport, while all other injuries come from the entire corps of over 600 cadets and are principally caused by work in the gymnasium, such as athletics, wrestling, boxing, &c., and from mounted drills in cavalry and field artillery. The game of polo in which first and second classmen engage also furnishes a few injuries.

"As injuries from football are so frequently of a serious and permanent character it is a question whether this form of sport is of sufficient value to the corps to warrant its continuance and the tremendous expenditure of time and money involved. Of the sixty-one injuries due to football and treated at the hospital from Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 1912, eleven were of a character that are liable to cause future trouble; six were sprains, three were fractures, one separation of adhesions, and one a fracture of fibula. In other words, 18 per cent. of the injuries were of a serious nature. Football certainly serves no useful purpose in the physical development or training of the corps, as it is voluntary and attracts to its squad only the few who are already physically strong, active, and well developed. Its value, if any, lies mainly in the interest, entertainment, and excitement it affords to other members of the corps and the thousands who attend its principal contests and are willing to contribute toward its support."

Col. Townley submits extracts in support of his attitude from Lieut. Col. F. R. Keyser, Medical Corps, which in part follows:

With reference to the subject of injuries, (which were responsible for the greatest number of admissions to the sick report,) the table which has been submitted gives some information. It will be noted that injuries received in football are responsible for a very great amount of disability. Moreover, these injuries are largely of a permanent character, a considerable percentage of them being twists of the knee joint, with resultant synovitis. Such an injury practically invariably leaves a permanent weakness of the joint. Injuries received in football have constituted nearly three-fourths (75 per cent.) of traumatisms from all causes during the football seasons of the past four years.

The digestive disorders are mainly gastric and hepatic catarrhs of moderate character, consequent upon hasty eating and neglect to evacuate the bowels regularly.

FOOTBALL INJURIES.

Three Months Period —Season—	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Sept. 1 to Nov. 30.				
Number of football injuries, hospital and quarters	85	41	66	61
Number of injuries necessitating hospital from football injuries	198	107	159	208
Percentage of football injuries in hospital..	69%	78%	71%	75%
Percentage of days lost in hospital from football injuries to days lost in hospital from all causes....	25%	18%	27%	46%

Brown Fears Indian Warriors.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 25.—In the final practice of the Brown eleven for the season, Staff, one of the guards, received an injury to his shoulder that may keep him out of the game with Carlisle next Thursday. As several of the team are still suffering from the effects of their game with Harvard, the sentiment expressed by the coaches was not optimistic as to the probable showing against the Indians. The entire squad took part in the team scrimmage work on Andrews Field.

Indians Resting at Mansfield.

MANSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 25.—"We're down here in the woods looking for a new suppy of "pep" for the game Thanksgiving morning with Brown," said Coach Glenn Warner of the Carlisle football team. The Indians while in training quarters here are taking matters easy. Only one practice is busy practicing at kicking goals from the field, but the work of the team as a whole is being confined to signal practice. Coach Warner says the players are all on edge.

Chicago Wants Eastern Game.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The University of Chicago, champion of the "Big Nine," probably will play an Eastern team next season. This was intimated to-day by A. A. Stagg, athletic director, who announced that eral "old friends" may be dropped Chicago's football schedule next year. He did not name the Eastern team which may be added.

Minds Will Play for Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—Fast signal drills constituted to-day's practice of the University of Pennsylvania football team at the Whitemarsh Country Club in preparation for the game with Cornell on Thanksgiving Day. The fact that the Ithaca eleven is at Atlantic City seemed to be an added incentive for the Red and Blue players to go at a fast pace, and the men looked like sprinters as they dashed up and down the field. Minds, the star full back, who had been on the side lines because of an injury, was in the practice again to-day, and there is little doubt that he will be in the battle against Cornell. The Pennsylvania coaches are greatly pleased with the form of the team as a unit, and express confidence of a victory over their old-time rivals.

Toohey to Captain Rutgers.

John P. Toohey, 1914, of Kingston, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Rutgers College football team. Toohey has played tackle for the past three years. The Rutgers students held a banquet and bonfire on Monday in celebration of the victory over Stevens on Saturday.

ENGLISH CHAMPION OUTPOINTS BLOOM

Freddie Welsh Leads in Seven Rounds of Bout with Brooklynite.

Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion of England, outpointed Phil Bloom of Brooklyn in a ten-round bout at the Atlantic Garden A. C. last night. It was no easy task, however, that the English title-holder encountered. Bloom showed up stronger as the bout wore on, and in the final round he gave Welsh as busy a time as it is possible to crowd into three minutes, driving the Englishman back time and again with hard punches, which always went true to their mark. Welsh had gained such a lead in the early rounds that Bloom's rousing finish failed to turn victory in his favor.

The ringside weights were 135¼ pounds for Welsh and 132¾ pounds for Bloom. It was Welsh's first appearance in New York in almost three years, and time has exacted its toll from the one-time remarkably clever boxer. He has slowed up perceptibly, and at long range last night he was no more effective than his less experienced opponent, who shot over a straight left with unerring regularity. In the clinches Welsh did his best work, but even at this style his punches were lacking in steam, and in the few outbursts of punching when he landed almost at will on Bloom the blows failed to slow up the champion. Bloom's weakness in infighting, or protecting himself at close range in the early rounds, resulted in his defeat. It was while the Brooklynite was backed against the ropes, with both hands held in front of his face, that the Briton did his most effective work. In the closing rounds Bloom showed a disposition to exchange punches in the clinches, and he gave as much as he received.

Welsh was entitled to seven of the ten rounds, and Bloom gained the honors in three. In the fourth Bloom kept Welsh off with a straight left to the face, and Freddie had no chance to do any fighting, which had earned him the three preceding rounds. In the eighth Welsh appeared tired, and he let Bloom do all the leading. Bloom's punches did no damage, but he was enabled to the uneventful round, as Welsh did little more than stall for time on the defensive. In the tenth Bloom cut loose with a display of punching power such as the previous rounds had not uncovered, and he led all the way. His blows lacked Welsh time and again, but were not forceful enough to floor the Englishman.

Outside of these three rounds Welsh's aggressiveness while he had Bloom backed into a corner or against the ropes gained him the honors. The lightning jabs and clever work of former days were missing, but experience helped and the Briton outgeneraled the Brooklyn boy. In the centre of the ring Welsh did very little effective punching, but when Bloom on the ropes he worked both hands to head and body in a way that had the youngster bewildered. Both were jarred a few times with straight punches to the jaw, but neither went down, and at no time was either boxer in distress.

Athletes at 22d Regiment Review.

A special review and reception will be held this evening by the Twenty-second Regiment Engineers at the new Armory 168th Street and Broadway. Among the special guests invited through the courtesy of Col Hotchkiss, Inspector General, Military Representative of Austria, James E. Sullivan, Judge Bartow S. Weeks, and a number of others interested in amateur sports. During the evening a boxing contest will take place between the First, Second and Third Battalions. The men of the respective battalions have practiced and trained hard for this contest. After the contest there will be dancing. The new track of the regiment is completed, measuring 8 laps to the mile, with a 10 0and 120 yard straightaway. The same was laid entirely by the engineers themselves, and pronounced by experts the best of its kind.

Erlandsen Wins Road Race.

R. Erlandsen, carrying the colors of the Glencoe A. C., won the weekly road race of the St. Vincent Ferrer A. C. last night over a course approximately four and one-quarter miles, and part of which was run around Central Park. Erlandsen assumed the lead at about the half-mile mark, and from then until the finish of the race maintained a safe advantage, never really being forced to extend himself. He finished the distance in 24:57, while E. Long of the Salem-Crescent A. C., who was second, timed in 25:24. Fifteen athletes faced the starter and all finished. Following is the order of finish of the first ten contestants:

R. Erlandsen, Glencoe A. C., 24:57; E. Long, Salem-Crescent A. C., 25:24; J. Venturini, Ozanam Association, 25:31; S. Devine, Ozanam Association, 25:52; W. Burke, Union Settlement A. C., 26:00; C. Gray, Glencoe A. C., 26:00; D. Monaco, unattached, 26:16; R. Plant, Federal A. C., 26:29; J. Best, unattached, 26:34, and J. Baringue, New York Evening High School, 27:03.

A. A. U. Run in the West.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Entries in the A. A. U. mid-Western cross country run, which closed to-day, include such a strong team from the Illinois Athletic Club that it was made favorite for the event. William Kennedy, the I.-A. C.'s best distance man, is not able to compete, but with Ray, who holds the junior national A. A. U. championship; Waage, possessor of the Central A. A. U. one-mile record, and Sidney Hatch, Coach Charles Wilson has a good combination. The race will be run at Winnetka over a six-mile course.

New Ends for Coach Thorpe.

The announcement that Viviano and Carey, 'Varsity ends, and Curran and Brady, substitute ends, would be unable to play against Mount St. Mary's College eleven Thanksgiving Day caused a hurried search yesterday in Fordham University for suitable wing material. The football management succeeded in finding two experienced gridiron men. Viviano underwent an operation on his nose Monday. Carey has a broken rib. Brady has water on the knee, and Curran was hopping around on crutches yesterday, the result of the scrimmage the day before. Head Coach Tom Thorpe thought seriously of canceling to-morrow's contest until informed of Manager McLoughlin's success in getting "Heck" Lee and "Bill" Jackson to come out for the end position. Lee is a junior in the medical school and plays the left-field position on the 'Varsity nine, and Jackson is a senior in the college and was a member of the football squad last Fall. They alternated at left end during the practice period, Conklin holding down the right wing.

BOXER'S BAN TO BE LIFTED.

Jess Willard Will Soon Be Eligible to Box Carl Morris Here.

Although no formal application for the reinstatement of Jess Willard was made by Willard or his manager, Tom Jones, at yesterday's meeting of the State Athletic Commission, it was announced at the commission office that the bout between Willard and Carl

INDICT PENN. R. R. ON REBATE CHARGES

Grain Shippers Included in True Bills Involving a Maximum Fine of $1,530,000.

SIX INDICTMENTS FOUND

Keystone Elevator Co. and Miller Brothers, Defendants in Former Cases, Among Those Accused.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—Three indictments containing 101 counts and alleging offenses carrying a maximum fine of $1,530,000 were returned today by the Federal Grand Jury against the Pennsylvania Railroad and others on charges of failing to collect demurrage charges and of giving or receiving rebates. Separate indictments were also brought against the Keystone Elevator and Warehouse Company, Harvey G. Miller, and John F. McLaughlin, President and Superintendent, respectively, of that corporation; Morris F. Miller, J. Elsie Miller, and Thomas M. Sloan. The Millers are members of the grain firm of L. F. Miller & Sons and Sloan is the firm's general bookkeeper. All told six indictments were found.

The Pennsylvania is accused of having failed to collect demurrage charges on cars containing corn consigned to L. F. Miller & Sons. The railroad is also charged with failing to collect charges for storage and elevation on grain shipped to the same concern and with giving rebates to that firm.

Interest in the case centers directly around the Keystone Elevating and Warehousing Company, which was organized in 1906. The latest reports were on file connected to the Millers. With Sloan and McLaughlin the Millers were indicted on charges of conspiracy to obtain discrimination in transportation of less than carload rates.

The indictments are based on charges of discrimination made to the Interstate Commerce Commission by grain shippers from time to time. These charges were presented to the Federal Grand Jury early in the fall after the investigation by special agents of the commission.

The first bill, containing fifteen counts, charges the Pennsylvania Railroad with discrimination in favor of the Keystone Elevator Company in the matter of demurrage charges. The second bill, containing twenty-six counts, charges the Pennsylvania Railroad with discrimination in favor of the Keystone Elevator Company in the matter of rebates. The third bill, containing sixty counts, charges the Keystone Elevator Company, Harvey G. Miller, John F. McLaughlin, Morris F. Miller, J. Elsie Miller, and Thomas M. Sloan with conspiracy to obtain discrimination in favor of the Keystone Elevator Company in the matter of rebates.

LEAVES FRISCO BOARD.

Bixby Resigns as Director—Yoakum Out of St. Louis Trust Co.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—The resignation of W. K. Bixby from the Directorate of the St Louis & San Francisco Railroad and the severance of connections between B. F. Yoakum, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Frisco and the St. Louis Union Trust Company became known here to-day.

Mr. Yoakum did not formally resign, but ordered a local broker to sell his ninety shares of St. Louis Union Trust Company stock. The sale automatically relieved him from the Directorate of the board, as a Director must own at least ten shares of stock. Mrs. Yoakum still owns one hundred shares of the stock.

The trust company acted as local banker for the Frisco system. Mr. Yoakum's action is believed to have had some connection with the recent investigation into the Frisco receivership conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission in St. Louis, as the sale of his stock was made the day the hearing closed.

Mr. Bixby explained his resignation by saying:

"I am already connected with the Wabash Railroad as a receiver and felt that I had better not retain my place on the Frisco board, simply because I could not give sufficient time to the duties of both offices."

EXPORTS UP UNDER TARIFF.

Shipments of Goods Increase, While Imports Are Dropping.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Exports and imports under the new tariff are being watched with keen interest by the trade experts of the Treasury and Commerce Departments. The returns for October, balanced with those received up to Nov. 21, give some indication of the effect of the new duties, thus far it appears that there is no upheaval in fact, the figures are said to show that Exports and Imports for the first three days of October were closely allied with those of September. In order to keep the records straight, however, the new tariff law did not go into effect on Oct. 4, the law being put into effect on Oct. 3.

In the ten months of this year exports, compared with last year, fell off $114,000,000, while imports increased $161,000,000. Imports in October were $20,000,000 less than in July. Those facts are regarded as of significance, coupled as they are with charges of conspiracy to obtain discrimination in transportation of less than carload rates.

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B. & M.'S PLIGHT "SERIOUS."

To Meet Its Obligations Must Increase Rates, Says Chairman Elliott.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The Boston Finance

SEE DANGER IN USE OF RED AUTO LIGHTS

Locomotive Engineers Demand a Change, Saying Present Signal Confuses Them.

Many suggestions were made for changes in the automobile laws of the various States at the recent conference of the Uniform Motor Vehicle Association Commission in this city. Col. William D. Sohier, Chairman of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, urged that the use of the red light on the rear of motor cars be discontinued. Several locomotive engineers, according to Col. Sohier, had said that the red light was confusing, and, therefore, dangerous, and suggested that a light of some other color, possibly blue, would be preferable. A number of members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, it appears, complained that they had been confused by seeing a red light ahead on rounding a railroad curve and had brought their trains to a sudden stop, thinking a switch must be open, only to find that the red signal was the vanishing tail-light of an automobile on an adjoining highway.

The contention of one locomotive engineer was that after a number of such experiences the sight some time associated that the light was that of a motor car and wreck a train on an open switch. The suggestion that a red light of another distinctive color be adopted was not discussed in detail by the conference, but was referred with other matters, to a committee in the membership of which seven States are represented.

There will be a meeting of the Metropolitan Section of the Society of Automotive Engineers at the rooms of the society in the Broadway Central Hotel and other problems will be the subject of discussion. The attention of automobile designers has been turned to these questions of late, in the case of the first two because of the advent of the stirring and healthful season, and to that of the last by the acute fuel problem.

Announcement was made yesterday by the Interstate Motor Company that the Commission on Inventions granted against it in a suit brought by one of the stockholders for the appointment of a receiver, had been dissolved and that a plan had been put in force by which bank loans and notes payable amounting to $3,500,000 will be paid in full. The company, which has been in the hands of a receiver since last March, has been engaged in the manufacture of motor trucks and automobiles and manufactured many

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Importers Lose on Candle-Shade Fringes—Duty Wire in Others.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled claims

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—A trough of moderately low pressure extending from the Central Plains States through the upper lake region into the St. Lawrence Valley has caused some light local rains in the central valleys and the upper lake region. Rains also continued in the Southwest and locally west of the Rocky Mountains, while in the East and South the weather was generally fair.

It is colder in the Atlantic States and the Northwest, but temperatures are still considerably above the seasonal average in the latter district. Over the remainder of the country it is somewhat warmer, as a rule, with temperatures also above the seasonal average.

The weather will be unsettled with occasional rains during Wednesday and Thursday in the central valleys, the lake region, and New England and probably on Thursday in the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds on the North Atlantic, moderate westerly; Middle Atlantic, moderate, west and northwest.

INCREASE TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Western Pennsylvania—Cloudy Wednesday, local rains at night or Thursday; somewhat colder Thursday; moderate south winds, becoming variable.

Western New York—Cloudy Wednesday, Thursday, unsettled, probably rain and colder; moderate west to northwest winds.

New Jersey—Fair, slightly warmer Wednesday, Thursday, unsettled, probably rain; moderate easterly winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer Wednesday, Thursday unsettled, probably local rains; light to moderate south and southwest winds.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Wednesday, rain at night or Thursday; colder Thursday; moderate south winds, becoming variable.

Southern New England—Unsettled and warmer Wednesday, rain at night or Thursday; colder Thursday in interior; moderate south, west to west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912		1913		1912	1913
6 A. M.	35	34	6 P. M.	45	46
9 A. M.	33	30	9 P. M.	39	42
12 M.	34	33	12 P. M.	41	42
3 P. M.	42	43	3 A. M.	40	42

The thermometer is 414 degrees above the zero of the Fahrenheit scale. The average temperature yesterday was 41 degrees, which is 2 degrees above the normal. The average temperature for the corresponding date last year was 42 degrees; on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 40.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 38; at 1 P. M. 43. Maximum temperature, 46 degrees; minimum, 36 degrees. Humidity, 60 per cent at 8 A. M.; 51 per cent at 1 P. M. Barometer, 30.21 inches at 8 A. M. yesterday; reduced to sea level, 30.38 inches; at 1 P. M. it stood at 30.22 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1.50	105 Avenue C, Friedman & Moss	
2.30	1042 Westchester Av., Macy's	$5,000
3.30	56 Decos Av., William Fitter	$300
9.10	1264 Pitkin Av., Jakowitz, Printing	$1,000
9.30	49 Lewis St., Sarah Fleischer, Trifling	
P. M.		
12.30	49 Lewis St., Sarah Chandler, Trifling	
1.30	1 Manhattan Av., Manhattan Storage	$1,000
2.30	1 East 42d St., Hotel Knickerbocker	$1,000
3.30	1 Bond St., Brooklyn, Trifling	
4.30	1 Bond St., Brooklyn, Trifling	
5.30	1 Bond St., Brooklyn, Trifling	
6.30	1 Bond St., Brooklyn, Trifling	
7.30	1 Bond St., Brooklyn, Trifling	
8.30	1 Bond St., Brooklyn, Trifling	
9.30	1 Bond St., Brooklyn, Trifling	
10.30	1 Bond St., Brooklyn, Trifling	
11.30	1 Bond St., Brooklyn, Trifling	

THE CIVIL SERVICE

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 268.

Transfers and Assignments.—Transfers, to take effect 4 P. M. Nov. 25, 1913: Mounted Lieuts. David McCarthy, from Traffic C to 68th Precinct, and William C. Egan, from Traffic B to Traffic C. Lieuts. James J. Lonergan, from 6th Precinct to 153th Precinct, and Jacob S. Leith, from Traffic A to 6th Precinct. Mounted Patrolman Michael Monaghan, from Traffic A to 42d Precinct, to take effect 8 A. M. Nov. 25, 1913. Patrolman John E. J. Hofmann, from 23d Precinct to 46th Precinct.

Temporary.—Lieuts. John J. Collins, 152d Precinct to command 16th Precinct, for 10 days, from 12 P. M. Dec. 10, 1913; Adam Kleis, 76th Precinct to 27th Precinct, for 5 days, from noon, Nov. 22, 1913, and Edward Harris, 138th Precinct, to 28th Precinct, for 5 days, from 1 A. M. Nov. 24, 1913. Patrolmen Manning Tucker, 6th Precinct to Detective Division, detailed to District Attorney's Office, New York County, for 10 days, from 9 A. M. Nov. 22, 1913; Edward Wilhelm, 28th Precinct, to Marine Division, for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 25, 1913.

The following leaves of absence are authorized, with full pay: Capt. Peter J. Carroll, 155th Precinct, for 5 days from noon Nov. 28, 1913, to be deducted from vacation, and William Newell, 104th Precinct, for 15 days, from 12 P. M. Dec. 1, 1913, on account of vacation.

Suspended from duty without pay: Acting Detective Sergts. (second grade) Herman Meyer and Frederick A. Budd-mayor, 74th Precinct, to take effect 3 P. M. Nov. 21, 1913.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 23.

Pursuant to an order of J. Harry Tiernan, County Judge of Richmond County, sitting for Kings County, pursuant to Chapter 674, laws of 1913, the name of Charles F. Artmann, a second grade fireman, assigned to Engine Company 20, 16 Chatham Square, records of this department, is changed in the records of this department to Charles F. Doyle, to take effect immediately.

The following-named members of the fire department will report to engineer of apparatus Lieut. B. Richards, at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, for practice, at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1913:

Engine 18, Engine 18, T. S. Richards, Engine 22, Engine 22, Engine 39, Engine 39, Engine 41, Engine 41, Engine 58, Engine 58, Engine 74, Engine 74, Engine 82, Engine 82, Engine 97, Engine 97, Engine 101, Engine 101, E. A. Woolley, Engine 104, Engine 104, Frederick Marion Furniss, Engine 214, William J. Engine 214, Engine 230, E. Engine 230, E. Engine 234, Engine 234, Frank Engine 244, John J. O'Keefe, Engine 244, Engine 246, John J. O'Keefe, Engine 246, Engine 248, Engine 248, T. W. Churchward, Engine 249, Engine 249, Engine 252, Engine 252, Engine 253, Engine 253, Joseph Stack, Engine 253, Engine 256, Engine 256, Charles J. Engine 256, William F. Gallagher, Engine 258, Engine 258, Engine 11, E. 11 St., Alex. Engine 11, Engine 11, Engine 31, E. 31 St., Clement, D. & F. 31, Engine 31, Engine 31, Engine 33, Engine 33, Daniel A. Murphy, Engine 33, Engine 33, Engine 47, Engine 47, Engine 50, Engine 50, William Engine 50, Engine 50, Engine 51, Engine 51, Joseph Engine 51, Engine 51, Engine 54, Engine 54, Engine 55, Engine 55, Engine 59, Engine 59, Engine 60, Engine 60, Engine 62, Engine 62, Engine 63, Engine 63, Engine 65, Engine 65, Engine 66, Engine 66, Engine 68, Engine 68, Engine 69, Engine 69, Engine 70, Engine 70, Engine 71, Engine 71, Engine 72, Engine 72, Engine 73, Engine 73, Engine 75, Engine 75, Engine 76, Engine 76, Engine 77, Engine 77, Engine 78, Engine 78, Engine 79, Engine 79, Engine 80, Engine 80, Engine 81, Engine 81, Engine 83, Engine 83, Engine 84, Engine 84, Engine 85, Engine 85, Engine 86, Engine 86, Engine 87, Engine 87, Engine 88, Engine 88, Engine 89, Engine 89, Engine 90, Engine 90, Engine 91, Engine 91, Engine 92, Engine 92, Engine 93, Engine 93, Engine 94, Engine 94, Engine 95, Engine 95, Engine 96, Engine 96, Engine 98, Engine 98, Engine 99, Engine 99, Engine 100, Engine 100, Engine 102, Engine 102, Engine 103, Engine 103, Engine 105, Engine 105, Engine 106, Engine 106, Engine 107, Engine 107, Engine 108, Engine 108, Engine 109, Engine 109, Engine 110, Engine 110, Engine 111, Engine 111, Engine 112, Engine 112, Engine 113, Engine 113, Engine 114, Engine 114, Engine

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San Francisco, Cal	5s	1921-58
Toledo, O	4½s	1925-38

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Shows Renewed Life and Prices Advance—A Change in Sentiment.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Increased Business and a Sharp Upward Movement in Prices on the Curb.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

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London Market Strong and Checkered—Prices Firm on the Continent.

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PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS
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No deduction for U. S. Income Tax.
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Camden County, N. J. 4½s
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MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

BANK OF GERMANY.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

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TO STOP CORNERS ON COTTON FUTURES

Exchange Plans to Store in the South Graded Staple for Delivery Here.

MAY END MANIPULATION

Warehouse Receipt and Guarantee of Grade Will Also Protect Owners and Bankers.

The Cotton Exchange has in process of formation a plan which will do away with the necessity of shipping to New York from the Southern fields all cotton to be delivered on future contracts traded in here. The Exchange maintains at the present time a body of expert examiners of the staple whose business it is to grade every bale received at licensed warehouses in this city. It is proposed to have warehouse depots at various points in the South where this work may be done.

"If this plan can be carried out," said Supt. W. Y. King of the Exchange yesterday, "and there is not much doubt but that all difficulties can be met and overcome, it will be a great boon to the trade. It will prevent local corners and manipulation of the market and it will give to the owners of cotton a reliable guarantee of the grades, thus making it more saleable in mills at home, and also for export to any part of the world. It will also make cotton one of the safest collaterals to loan money on, because the bank or banker will know by the warehouse receipt and the guarantee of grade that the cotton is safely stored in an approved warehouse and what its market value is.

"A special committee has been directed by the Board of Managers to study this subject and work out a plan to lay before the Exchange by which this system can be extended. The Chamber of Commerce of Columbia, S. C., realizing what a great benefit this will be to all concerned, has already sent a deputation to the New York Cotton Exchange to assure them of its cordial approval and earnest wish to co-operate in putting into effect such a beneficial plan."

Mr. King pointed out that with the constantly enlarging crops in recent years and the consequent increase of business in contracts, it has become difficult to get a large enough stock of cotton in one place to answer the requirements of the trade. The elimination of corners in the commodity is expected to result in the availability of a great deal of cotton in the active seasons of trading.

PROTESTS LOWEST BIDDER.

But Cooper & Evans Co. Is Overruled on Contract for Elevated.

A protest was made yesterday against the Public Service Commission's award of the contract for the construction of Section 2 of the New Utrecht Avenue, Brooklyn, elevated line to the lowest bidder. This was the firm of Post & McCord, Incorporated, which offered to do the work for $1,672,190.

The next firm to it was the Cooper & Evans Company, which bid $1,802,722.50. This concern has received the construction contract for one of the sections of the new Queens elevated lines, and has been making good progress with its work. Consequently it urged that, considering the closeness of the bids, it should receive the New Utrecht Avenue contract also, and in support of this it alleged that Post & McCord, while experienced in the work of steel construction, lacked experience in the difficult job of putting in the foundations.

The protest was heard by one of the Commissioners and Chief Engineer Craven. The latter pointed out that 90 per cent. of the work on the New Utrecht Avenue line was steel construction, for which Post & McCord were well qualified by experience. So he recommended the acceptance of the lowest bidder. The commission acted on Mr. Craven's advice and awarded the contract to Post & McCord.

$2,250,000 More Gold to Canada.

Yesterday's quota of gold withdrawn from local vaults for shipment to Canada in process of the present movement of the metal in that direction amounted to $2,250,000, making a total for the month of $6,350,000. The American Exchange National Bank took $1,000,000 from the Clearing House vaults, and $750,000 was supplied for other institutions by the Sub-Treasury.

NEW C., M. & ST. P. BONDS.

Missouri Commission Approves 100-Year $470,000,000 Blanket Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—The Missouri Public Service Commission to-day granted the application of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for permission to issue $470,000,000 of refunding bonds to take up the entire indebtedness of the system and make a single mortgage. The bonds are to bear interest not to exceed 5 per cent. for the first 100 years, and to cover all stocks, bonds, franchises and equipment on the 10,000 miles of the St. Paul system. The company's statement shows an aggregate of $409,436,000 in outstanding bonds.

The filing of the mortgage alone cost $10,000.

$4,500,000 STOCK FOR $1,805

N. Y. Railways Co. Buys in Old Metropolitan's "Cats and Dogs."

Permission was granted yesterday to the New York Railways Company to purchase certain traction securities which, in the parlance of Wall Street, are known as "cats and dogs." Their face value was $4,500,000, but all that the New York Railways Company was authorized to pay for them was $1,805.

These securities, which are nearly all practically worthless, were once in the possession of the old Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and on May 19 were sold on the Court House steps at public auction by William L. Turner, the Special Master in the traction cases. There they were bought in by J. M. Burnett, and since then they have passed into the ownership of William W. Ladd, receiver for the old New York city Railway Company. To avoid any risk of their ownership being questioned, any one of the receiving companies was authorized to purchase them.

Included in the lot were 25 shares of the Aden Wald Street Railway Company, 100 shares of the Thirty-fourth Street Crosstown Railway Company, 15,000 shares of the People's Traction Company, 5,000 shares of the Fulton Street Railway Company, 16,000 shares of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Railway Company, 9 shares of the Broadway & Seventh Avenue Railway Company, $52.73 worth of the old Metropolitan Street Railway Company, $20 worth of the Third Avenue Railway Company, 100 shares of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company.

There was also a temporary receipt issued by the Central Trust Company on Aug. 26, 1868, for $1,000,000 of First mortgage bonds of the West & Coney Island Street Railway Company, but this the commission did not authorize the New York Railways Company to buy.

MORE ADMIT MISBRANDING.

Two Plead Guilty Under Interstate Commerce Act.

Two more pleas of guilty to a breach of the Interstate Commerce act in misbranding goods dispatched by common carriers in interstate commerce so as to procure the benefit of lower freight rates were entered yesterday. Edwards & Rierdan of 504 Broadway admitted before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court that they shipped artificial flowers as millinery. They were fined $200. Louis Lebrowitz admitted that he called leather goods "scrap leather." He was fined $500.

These cases were brought as part of the campaign now being carried on by William L. Lloyd, Special Agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, against firms which have made such misbranding a practice.

New Haven Pays $1,498,230 Taxes.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 25.—State Treasurer Roberts received to-day from the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company a check for $1,498,238.90 in payment of taxes. The amount is smaller by $112,640.68 than last year, the difference being due to the lower market price of the stock.

General Chemical Extra Dividend.

The General Chemical Company yesterday declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent. on the common stock out of the earnings for 1913. The dividend is payable Feb. 2, 1914, to holders of record Dec. 31.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Fifth Avenue Bank is distributing a pamphlet on the income tax law written by Herbert M. Teets of the New York bar.

Procter & Borden and E. Lowber Stokes of Philadelphia have been awarded an issue of $1,008,000 Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh equipment 5 per cent. bonds, Series H, subject to the approval of the Public Service Commission.

Moore, Leonard & Lewis, members of the Stock Exchange, have opened a branch office in the McAlpin.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Nov. 25, 1913	$1,895,000
Same day last year	2,249,000
Total year to date	452,931,920
Same period last year	626,578,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	86.12 —.02
Same day last year	92.00 —.09
	High. Low.
Range year to date	92.31 Jan. 10 85.78 June 11

City of Tokio 5s		C of Ga Ry con 5s	
2,000	85	1,000	103¼
2,000	85¾	1,000	103
Jap Gov 4½s, ster I		Cent Leather 5s	
2,000	88¼	1,000	94⅝
7,000	88½	1,000	94½
24 Series		7,000	94⅝
2,000	87	Cent of N J gen 5s, reg	
Palisades Pk 4s		5,000	112¾
5,000	99¼	Cent Pac gtd 4s	
Va Ry, dep, Brown Bros & Co ctfs		3,000	90¼
30,000	87½	1,000	90¼
N Y City 4s, 1956, registered		1,000	90¼
1,000	95	2,000	90
4s, 1959		1,000	90
9,000	90¾	Chi & Alton 3½s	
4½s, 1960		1,000	55
6,000	100¼	C, B & Q joint 4s	
11,000	100¾	18,000	93¾
4½s, May, 1957		22,000	93¾
2,000	104	Ill Div 3½s	
4½s, Nov., 1957		1,000	64
1,000	104	Iowa Div 4s	
2,000	104⅛	7,000	96⅛
4½s, 1963, temp ctfs		C & E Ill con 6s	
17,000	104	15,000	108¼
4½s, May, 1917		Chi, Mil & St P gen 4½s	
20,000	101⅛	1,000	101⅛
4,000	101⅝	1,000	101⅛
Am Ag Ch cv 5s		1,000	101⅛
1,000	96	gen 4½s	
Am Smelt Sec 6s		1,000	101⅛
2,000	103¾	1,000	101⅛
Am T & T col 4s		C, R I & P gen 4s	
7,000	84⅝	3,000	85
6,000	84⅝	Chi, Rock I & P Ry ref 4s	
12,000	84⅝	14,000	74⅞
conv 4½s		1,000	74⅛
25,000	94	1,000	74
11,000	94	1,000	73¾
1,000	94	C, R I & P R R 4s	
15,000	94	43,000	52
Am Wr Paper 5s		10,000	52⅛
1,000	75¼	2,000	52
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		9,000	52
5,000	71⅝	11,000	51⅞
A, T & S F gen 4s		1,000	51⅞
20,000	92¼	conv 4s, 1955	
11,000	92⅜	11,000	92⅜
conv 4s, 1960		2,000	92⅜
2,000	93	C & W Ind con 4s	
Calif-Ariz 1st & ref 4½s		2,000	83
49,000	78	Col F & Ir gen 5s	
Can Pac 4s		1,000	90
2,000	98½	Colo Industrial 5s	
Atl Coast L 4s		49,000	78
2,000	90	Col & Southn ref & ext 4½s	
L & N col 4s		1,000	91¼
1,000	87⅝	Del & Hud cv 4s	
1,000	88	6,000	97
Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s		1,000	69¾
1,000	80⅝	Det U R con 4½s	
B & O pr lien 3½s		5,000	69¼
1,000	90	2,000	69¼
1,000	90½	Dist Sec Corp 5s	
gold 4s	90½	9,000	61
2,000	90⅝	1,000	61⅝
1,000	90⅝	10,000	62
conv 4½s		10,000	61⅝
500	91½	3,000	61⅝
1,000	91½	3,000	61¼
15,000	91½	Du Pont de Nem Powder 4½s	
Beth Steel 5s		6,000	86⅞
1,000	93⅞	9,000	87
B R T gold 5s		1,000	99¾
1,000	99¾	ref conv 4s	
ref conv 4s		1,000	85¼
1,000	85¼	1st con 4s	
5,000	85⅝	5,000	82¼
21,000	85½	cv 4s, Ser A	
5s, 1918		5,000	72
8,000	96⅝	Series B	
Canada So con 5s		3,000	69¼
Series A		Gen Baking 1st 6s	
1,000	104½	1,000	91½
1,000	105		

Gen Elec deb 5s		Focah C & C 4s	
1,000	101⅜	4,000	88¼
Gen Motors 6s		Nor Pac gen 3s	
2,000	97⅝	1,000	65½
Hock Val 1st 4½s		1,000	65½
5,000	98½	Nor Pacific 4s	
Inter-Met 4½s		500	92¾
1,000	73¾	Ore R & N con 4s	
5,000	73⅝	1,000	91¼
10,000	73⅝	Ore S L gtd ref 4s	
4,000	74	3,000	85⅝
8,000	74⅛	2,000	90
2,000	74	Pac Tel & Tel 5s	
2,000	73⅝	1,000	96⅝
I R T 1st & ref 5s		Penn 4s, 1948	
18,000	98⅝	3,000	98¼
14,000	98⅛	Phila Sub Ry 5s	
Ill Steel 4½s		1,000	88⅝
1,000	83½	Ray Consol 1st 6s	
Iowa Cent ref 4s		500	104
2,000	81¼	Reading gen 4s	
Kans & O 1st 6s		2,000	93¼
4,000	108¾	St L & San Fran RR gen 6s	
Lack Steel 5s, 1915		2,000	108
2,000	94½	St L & San Fran RR ref 4s	
Lizr & Myers 5s		8,000	70¼
1,000	87½	St L S W con 4s	
Long Isl unifd 4s		2,000	75¾
2,000	85	5,000	75½
Lorillard Co 5s		1,000	75¼
5,000	90⅝	1st 4s	
Lou & Nash, Ev, H & N 6s		1,000	83⅝
1,000	108½	4,000	83¾
L & N unifd 4s		Seab Air L adj 5s	
1,000	88¾	2,000	72¼
4,000	92¾	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
Mer Mar col tr 4½s		1,000	100¼
5,000	80¼	So Pac conv 4s	
Mex Petrol 1st ref cv 6s, Ser A		1,000	85¼
4,000	91	1st ref 4s	
Mich Cent deb 4s		4,000	89¾
1,000	84¼	Southn Ry gen 4s	
M, L S & W 1st 6s		1,000	73¾
2,000	109½	Texas Co conv 6s	
3,000	109¾	2,000	98½
Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s		Third Av ref 4s	
2,000	80¼	2,000	80¼
7,000	80	2,000	80¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		5,000	74
1,000	88⅝	Union Pac 1st 4s	
2,000	88¾	11,000	94½
13,000	88¼	2,000	94¾
Mo Pacific 4s		conv 4s	
5,000	64⅞	77,000	90¼
2,000	64⅝	U R Rs of S F 4s	
N Or M & C 5s		1,000	51
1,000	43	1,000	51½
10,000	42¾	U S Steel C 5 f 5s	
N Y Cent gen 4½s		1,000	99½
2,000	81¼	1,000	99¼
L S col 3½s		1,000	99¼
5,000	78½	2,000	99¼
N Y, Chi & St L 1st 4s		18,000	99⅝
1,000	96	2,000	99⅝
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s		registered	
2,000	101	7,000	99¼
N Y, N H & H cv deb 6s, w i		1,500	99¼
144,000	102¾	Va-Car Ch 1st 5s	
117,000	102¾	15,000	94
conv 3½s		Virgn Ry 1st 5s	
1,000	68⅝	2,000	93¾
N Y Rys adj 5s		Wabash 1st 5s	
4,000	53⅜	1,000	102¾
11,000	53⅞	1,000	102¼
N Y Teleph 4½s		Wab P Ter 1st 4s	
9,000	95¾	1,000	16
Nor & Wn gen 6s		Wash Electric 5s	
1,000	110¾	8,000	100¼
divisnl 4s		Wn Maryland 4s	
1,000	88¾	10,000	76
conv 4s		West Shore 4s	
1,000	103	10,000	90¼
conv 4½s		Westingh E & M 1st cv s f 5s	
2,000	108	2,000	89

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, NOV. 25, 1913.

	Stocks. (Shares.)
Total sales Nov. 25, 1913	199,109
Same day last year	257,965
Total year to date	76,867,902
Same period last year	117,999,326
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	86.99 + .05
Same day last year	81.78 + .28

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 6	63.00	June 10
Same period last year	86.88	Sept. 30	78.24	Feb. 1

	Call Money			Sterling Exchange.		
	High.	Low.	Ren'al.	High.	Low.	Close.
Nov. 25, 1913	3	2½	2½	$4.8560	$4.8545	$4.8560
Same day last year	12	8	11	4.8470	4.8455	4.8470
Range year to date	10	1	....	4.8700	4.8480	....
Same period last y'r	12	1¾	....	4.8785	4.8455	....

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1916	1917	800	Alaska Gold Mines	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
41¾	41¾	1,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	....
41¾	41¾	100	Allis-Chal Mfg pf	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼
7015	7016	17,000	Amalgamated Cop	69½	70¼	69½	70¼	+ ¾
2013	2014	100	Am Beet Sugar	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
127	128	150	Am B S & F pf	126	126¾	126	126¾	+ ¾
2036	2034	8,400	Am Can	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
90	91	1,200	Am Can pf	90	90¾	90	90¾	....
2014	2016	100	Am Car & Fdry	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	....
1113	1138	100	Am Car & Fdry pf	112	112	112	112	+ 1¾
108	109	30	Am Cotton Oil	108	108	108	108	— ¼
109	111	30	Am Express	110	110	110	110	— ¼
2134	2136	200	Am Ice Securities	21	21¼	21	21¼	....
2134	2136	1,000	Am Locomotive	21	21¾	21	21¾	+ ¼
1013	1014	100	Am Locomotive pf	101	101	101	101	....
1013	1014	1,000	Am Shipb & Br	101	101	101	101	....
1013	1014	100	Am Smelt & Ref	101	101	101	101	....
1013	1014	100	Am Sugar Refin	103	103	103	103	....
1113	1114	1,013	Am Telegh & Tel	111¾	112	111¾	111¾	— ¼
3413	3414	430	Anaconda Cop Co	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
1013	1014	100	Atch, Top & S Fe	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	....
1173	1174	200	Atlantic Coast Line	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	....
2013	2014	100	Baltimore & Ohio	20	20	20	20	— ¼
87	8714	500	Bethlehem Steel	86¾	87	86¾	87	+ ¼
8634	8714	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	....
2013	2014	100	Brook Rapid Tran	20	20	20	20	— ¼
7	8	500	Bruns Ter & Ry S	8	8	8	8	....
2613	2614	200	Cal Petroleum	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	....
2113	2114	200	California Packing	21	21	21	21	....
4613	4614	200	California Pet pf	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	....
2256	226	5,700	Canadian Pacific	224½	226¾	224½	226¼	+ 1¾
2313	2314	2,500	Central Leather Co	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	....
9213	9214	100	Cent Leather Co pf	92	92	92	92	— ¼
1113	1114	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	....
1113	1114	200	Chic, Western	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	....
1013	1013	1,300	Chi, M. & St. P.	101	101	101	101	— ¼
1313	1314	400	Chi, M. & St. P. pf	132	132	132	132	+ ¼
123	124	100	Chi. & Northwest'n	123	123	123	123	....
1413	1414	200	Chi. & Northw. pf	141	141	141	141	....
1013	1014	100	Chi. Rock I. & P.	101	101	101	101	....
1013	1014	100	Int. Harvester N. J	102	102	102	102	....
1013	1014	100	Int. Harvester Corp	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ¼
1713	1714	100	Int. Steam Pump pf	17	17	17	17	....
2413	2414	200	Kan. City Southern	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ¼
80	81	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	80	80	80	80	....
1713	1714	100	Lacleda Gas	17	17¼	17	17¼	....
1613	1614	100	Lake Erie & West.	16	16	16	16	— ¼
1413	147	5,100	Lehigh Valley	140½	147¾	140½	146¾	+ 6¼
90	90	100	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	90	90	90	90	....
83	90	100	May Dept. Stores	83½	83½	83½	83½	....
1213	1214	200	Mex. Mo. Mar. pf	121	121	121	121	— ¼
40	4014	1,500	Mex. Petroleum	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ¼
2114	2116	100	Miami Copper	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	....
127	128	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M	128	128	128	128	....
2013	2014	100	M., K. & T.	20	20	20	20	....
53	54	200	M., K. & T. pf	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	....
2013	2014	200	Missouri Pacific	20¼	27	20¼	26¼	+ 2¼
11913	11923	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.	120	121	120	121	....
11613	11716	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	117	117	117	117	— ¾
1013	1014	100	Nat. En. & S. Co.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	....
80	84	50	Nat. En. & S. Co. pf	80	80	80	80	....
3013	3014	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	35	35	35	35	....
1213	1213	800	N. Rys. of M. 1st pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
1313	13	900	New Consol. Copper	13	13	13¼	13¼	....
90	9014	2,035	N. Y. Central	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	....
7713	7714	1,900	N. Y., N. H. & H	76½	77¼	76½	77¼	+ ¼
26	27	200	N. Y., O. & W.	26	26	26	26	....
10013	101	700	Nort. & Western	100¾	104	100¾	101	+ ¼
7013	7014	100	North American	70½	70¼	70½	70¼	— ¼
10713	10713	523	Northern Pacific	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ¼
2413	2413	500	Pacific Mail	24	24¼	24	24¼	— ¼
109	10934	2,090	Penn. Railroad	109	109¾	108¾	109¾	+ ¾
11713	119	100	People's Gas, Chi.	117½	117½	117½	117½	— ¼
713	714	900	Pcria & Eastern	6	6	6	6	— ¼
10	1014	900	Pittsburgh Coal	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	....
8713	88	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal pf	87	8814	87	88	+ 1
90	9014	50	Pullman Company	90	90	90	90	....
17713	17734	1,200	Ray Consol. Copper	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	....
10013	10013	23,700	Reading	150¾	160¾	150¾	160¼	+ 9¼
84	85	100	Reading 1st pf. ex-di	84½	84½	84½	84½	....
1013	1013	800	Rep. I. & S.	101¼	20	101¼	103¾	+ 1
7913	80	500	Rep. I. & S. pf	78¾	80	78¾	80	+ 1
1413	1413	500	Rock Island Co.	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼	....
2013	21	100	Rock Island Co. pf	20½	21	20½	21	+ ¼
15	16	200	Rumely (M.) Co.	15	16	15	16	+ 2
4413	4413	100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ½
174	17734	100	Sears, R'buck & Co.	175	175	175	175	— 1
8713	8713	9,300	Southern Pacific	86¾	87⅞	86¾	87⅛	+ ⅛
9213	9236	500	So. Pac. tr. rights	92	92	91⅝	92	+ ⅛
2113	22	2,000	So. Ry. extended	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
7013	70	200	So. Ry. extended pf	70	70	70	70	— ¼
7513	7613	100	Studebaker Co	101½	101½	101½	101½	....
9813	9814	425	Tennessee Copper	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ⅛
112	114	700	Texas Co	113¾	113¾	112	112	— 2¼
3013	3013	300	Third Avenue	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅝
10413	10413	580	Twin City R. T.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¾
414	414	200	Un. B. & P. Co.	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
15013	151	21,800	Union Pacific	150½	151⅝	150½	151⅛	+ ⅛
8113	8214	200	Union Pacific pf	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	— ⅛
5413	55	200	U. S. Rubber	54½	54½	54½	54½	....
9013	9013	110	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	....
5013	5014	45,000	U. S. Steel	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ⅛
10313	103	425	U. S. Steel pf	105	105¼	103	103	— 1¾
4813	4834	1,700	Utah Copper	47¾	48¼	47¾	48¼	+ ⅛
2013	2014	200	Western Maryland	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
8213	83	200	W. U. Telegraph	83	83	83	83	....
261	270	100	West'house A. B.	263	263	263	263	— 1
8413	85	800	West'house E. & M.	85	85	85	85	— 1½
8813	8814	1,200	W'worth (F. W.) Co.	88¼	91¼	88¼	88¼	— 1½
11213	113	100	Woolworth pf (F. W.) Co.	113	113	113	113	— ½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97	98
2s, c, 1930	....	....
2s, r, 1918	102¾	103
2s, c, 1918	102¾	103
4s, r, 1925	110½	111½
4s, c, 1925	110½	111½
Panama 3s, r, 1938	96¾	....

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex. 10s	113	....
Alb & Sus. 250	275	....
Am Ag Ch. 42½	43	....
Do pf. 90	93	....
Am Brass 70	75	....
A S & R pf. 87	90	....
Am Cities. 36	37½	....
Do pf. 64½	65	....
Am Coal. 75	80	....
Am Cot Oil. 50	60	....
Am C O pf. 93½	95	....
A H & L. 4	5	....
Do pf. 22	25	....
Am Lin. 5¾	10¼	....
Do pf. 28½	30	....
Am Loc pf. 91	100	....
Am Malt. 7	9	....
Do pf. 44	50	....
A S pf. B. 81¼	82¼	....
Am Snuff. 103	108	....
Do pf. 100	103	....
Am St Fd. 25	30	....
Am S Ref. pf. 113½	115	....
A T & G. 20¼	22	....
Am Tob. 228	235	....
Do pf. n. 99½	102	....
Am Wool. 16	18	....
Do pf. 75	77	....
Am Wr Pa. 1	3	....
Do pf. 14½	15	....
Ann Arbor. 10	30	....
Do pf. 18	20	....
Assets R

AUCTION SALES

Furniture—Rugs—Art.

Most Rare Collection of Antique Persian Rugs and Carpets AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

G. H. Tatarian, a native of Adrianople, has secured these masterpieces during the Turko-Balkan War from the famous mosques and the aristocratic residents of Adrianople. Large Animal Carpets of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, old Ferahans, Lahores, Sinnes, Persian Silk Carpets, &c. Also 200 choice pieces of modern Kishans, Kermans, Sarouks, &c.

Sale continued by J. HATFIELD MORTON, Auctioneer, on the premises, 15 East 35th St. Sale to-day at 3:30 o'clock P. M., and the following days, except Thursday, (Thanksgiving.) Exhibition until hour of sale.

Merchandise.

Peremptory auction sale of a

$15,000 Stock of

desirable medium and high grade

Embroideries, Laces, ALLOVERS, SILK BANDS,

Flouncings and Dress Trimmings, all in the latest designs, consisting of Shadow Val., Tannaref Shadow, Milland, Copy of Real Lace, Filet, Bohemian and Shadow, Milan Shadow Lace, Cluny, English and Irish Val., ranging up to $5 per yard.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,

Will Sell on Friday, Nov. 28th, 1913,

at 10:30 A. M., at salesroom,

8 Greene St., New York, near Canal St.

Notice.—This offering will be put up in suitable lots for retailers, department stores, and manufacturers. For information telephone Spring 4290.

Continuation Sale, commencing with Lot 802. **CHAS. SHONGOOD, Auct'r,** sells This Day, (Wednesday,) Nov. 26th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., at 539-541 Broadway, New York, $100,000.00 worth of

HIGH-GRADE DIAMONDS

AND JEWELRY, the entire stock of a 5th Av. concern, consisting of the very finest Diamond Rings, Signet Rings, Masonic Rings, Tiffany Style Rings, Dimond Earrings, Bracelets, Scarf-pins, Diamond Lockets, Diamond Brooches, Charms, Lavalieres, Emblems, Fobs, Loose Stones, and 5,000 assorted platinum mountings.

FOR SALE

Printing Establishment

28x42 Hoe stop cylinder press, two Gordon presses, two motors, type, complete equipment, on premises, 46 West 21st St., Bayonne, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1913, at 3 P. M., to highest bidder. For bulk sale apply A. A. Meinlker, attorney, 586 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Assignee Sale.—Entire manufacturers' stock of Silber & Margulis of 133-135 Greene St., near West Houston, will be sold Friday, 10:30 A. M., on premises. By order of Mrs. L. Friend, by Michael M. Weisz, auctioneer.

EVENING GOWNS, DRESSES, TRIMMINGS, Manufacturing Plant,

50-51 Singer machines and tables, 2 motors, blowers, irons, and all fixtures.

Stocks and Bonds.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26TH, 1913,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF THE TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO. AND OTHERS, EXECUTORS, &c., OF CLARK W. DUNLOP, DECEASED:

The unoccupied Cemetery Lot No. 4, Section 23, on Map of Mount Hope Cemetery, Westchester County, N. Y., size 40 by 40 feet.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS:

50 shs. Westchester Trust Co., Yonkers, N. Y.
35 shs. International and Great Northern Corporation, pref.
8 shs. Standard Cordage Co.
4 bds. 6-7-34 shs. Guardian Fire Insurance Co. of Pennsylvania.
97 shs. Bowling Green Fire Ins. Co.
21 shs. Holland Building Association.
58 shs. Holland Trust Co., div. 40 p. c. paid.
$5,800 Holland Trust Co., receipts contributing surplus fund.
50 shs. New York Real Estate Association.
60 shs. Somerset Investing Co., preferred.

FOR ACCOUNT OF TRUSTEES.

5 shs. N. Y. Light Co.
10 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
12 shs. National City Bank.
8 shs. United States Trust Co.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

200 shs. American Beet Sugar Co. common.
300 shs. American Smelting & Refining Co. common.
300 shs. American Can Co. common.
200 shs. Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. common.
200 shs. Interborough-Metropolitan Co. com.
200 shs. Interborough-Metropolitan Co. pref.
100 shs. United States Steel Corporation com.
100 shs. Amalgamated Copper Co.
100 shs. Bethlehem Steel Corp'n common.
100 shs. Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. common.
100 shs. Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy.
12 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
21 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
100 shs. Central Foundry Co.
100 shs. New York & East River Ferry Co.
25 shs. Sanborn Map Co.
25 shs. Gramercy Park Club.
$15,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 1st mtg. 6 p. c. gold bonds.
50 shs. Gainesville Cotton Mills common.
$5,000 Brooklyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st mtg. 5 p. c. bonds.
10 shs. First National Bank, Brooklyn.
1 sh. Jekyl Island Club.
$7,500 Bond and Mtge. made by Wm. F. Wyckoff, Inc., to Wm. F. Wyckoff, covering map property Stephen L. Speder Inc. co. line of Jamaica, Queens County, N. Y., 6½ interest.
$8,000 Bond and Mtge. made by Morris F. Coffin to Wm. F. Wyckoff, covering property at Liberty Av., Woodhaven, Queens County, N. Y., with assignment.
175 shs. Newark Meadows Land Co. com.
100 shs. Maricopa & Phoenix R. R. Co. com.
200 shs. Southern Ry. Co. common.
200 shs. American Cab Co. pref.
100 shs. Southern Pacific Co.
100 shs. Northern Pacific Rwy. Co.
100 shs. Chicago Copper Co.
100 shs. New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
12 shs. Union Trust Co.
5 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
10 shs. National Bank of Far Rockaway.
10 shs. Bank of Jamaica.
10 shs. Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co.
$7,000 International Mercantile Marine Co. Coll. Trust Gold Notes, due 1918.

Bankruptcy Sales

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MONTAGUE W. GILLET, Inc., Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell at the premises, Riverside Drive, Manhattan, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, Dec. 4, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., the following described property of said bankrupt:

ALL THE PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS, FIXTURES, STOCK IN TRADE, &c., of the bankrupt, consisting of Lumber, Trusses, Timbers, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Columns, Stairs, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Roofing Material, Tools, Machinery, Motor Trucks, Office Furniture, &c.

Terms of sale, cash. Inspection on the premises on the day of sale from 9 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

GILCOTT, GRUBER & BONYNGE, Attorneys for Trustee, 115 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ROSE HOLLANDER, Bankrupt.

I will sell at public auction, at the store of the bankrupt, 1 to 7 Bowery, New York City, on Thursday, December 4th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., the stock in trade, fixtures, &c., of the bankrupt.

EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ROSENBERG & LEVY, Bankrupt.

I will sell at public auction, at the store of the bankrupt, 111 Fifth Av., New York City, on Thursday, December 4th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., the stock in trade, fixtures, &c., of the bankrupt.

MILTON S. BROCKWAY, Receiver, 346 Broadway, New York City. JULIUS J. KETTLER, Attorney for Receiver, 346 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MILLER BROTHERS, Inc., Bankrupt.

I will sell at public auction, at the store of the bankrupt, 1 to 7 Bowery, New York City, on Thursday, December 4th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., the stock in trade, fixtures, &c., of the bankrupt.

EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MILLER BROTHERS, Inc.,

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Motion Calendar, Part I—Before Hough, J. Court opens at 10 A. M. Motion calendar. Case on. Fidelity Trust Co. v. Franklin Ins Co. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Trial Term—Part I—Before Hand, J. Court opens at 10 A. M. Trial calendar. Case on. Fidelity Calendar. 1—Rios v. SS City of Montgomery; Same v. Same. 2—Same v. Same. 3—Same v. Same. 4—Same v. Same. 5—Same v. Same. 6—Same v. Same. 7—Same v. Same. 8—Same v. Same. 9—Same v. Same. 10—Same v. Same. 11—Same v. Same. 12—Same v. Same. 13—Same v. Same. 14—Same v. Same. 15—Same v. Same. 16—Same v. Same. 17—Same v. Same. 18—Same v. Same. 19—Same v. Same. 20—Same v. Same. 21—Same v. Same. 22—Same v. Same. 23—Same v. Same. 24—Same v. Same. 25—Same v. Same. 26—Same v. Same. 27—Same v. Same. 28—Same v. Same. 29—Same v. Same. 30—Same v. Same. 31—Same v. Same. 32—Same v. Same. 33—Same v. Same. 34—Same v. Same. 35—Same v. Same. 36—Same v. Same. 37—Same v. Same. 38—Same v. Same. 39—Same v. Same. 40—Same v. Same. 41—Same v. Same. 42—Same v. Same. 43—Same v. Same. 44—Same v. Same. 45—Same v. Same. 46—Same v. Same. 47—Same v. Same. 48—Same v. Same. 49—Same v. Same. 50—Same v. Same. 51—Same v. Same. 52—Same v. Same. 53—Same v. Same. 54—Same v. Same. 55—Same v. Same. 56—Same v. Same. 57—Same v. Same. 58—Same v. Same. 59—Same v. Same. 60—Same v. Same. 61—Same v. Same. 62—Same v. Same. 63—Same v. Same. 64—Same v. Same. 65—Same v. Same. 66—Same v. Same. 67—Same v. Same. 68—Same v. Same. 69—Same v. Same. 70—Same v. Same. 71—Same v. Same. 72—Same v. Same. 73—Same v. Same. 74—Same v. Same. 75—Same v. Same. 76—Same v. Same. 77—Same v. Same. 78—Same v. Same. 79—Same v. Same. 80—Same v. Same. 81—Same v. Same. 82—Same v. Same. 83—Same v. Same. 84—Same v. Same. 85—Same v. Same. 86—Same v. Same. 87—Same v. Same. 88—Same v. Same. 89—Same v. Same. 90—Same v. Same. 91—Same v. Same. 92—Same v. Same. 93—Same v. Same. 94—Same v. Same. 95—Same v. Same. 96—Same v. Same. 97—Same v. Same. 98—Same v. Same. 99—Same v. Same. 100—Same v. Same. 101—Same v. Same. 102—Same v. Same. 103—Same v. Same. 104—Same v. Same. 105—Same v. Same. 106—Same v. Same. 107—Same v. Same. 108—Same v. 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STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Wednesday: 207—Marie v. Erie R. R. 208—Phoenix Construction Co. v. Consol. Steamboat Co. The court will take a recess from to-morrow until Dec. 1.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohalan, S. Litigated motions. 1—Yol v. Check. 2—Hallowone v. Myatt. 3—Conlen v. White. 4—Wanamaker v. Towner. 5—Wells Fargo Express Co. v. Hamilton Life Ins Co. 6—Whitney v. Bernheim. 7—Same v. same. 8—Hurt v. Equitable Life Ins Soc'y. 10—Standard Dial Co. v. Sturm. 11—Matter of Union Bag & Paper Co. v. Rambaud. 12—Preston v. Long Island R. R. 15—Jasle v. Ocean Elec Ry Co. 16—Wechler v. Long Island R. R. 17—Cochrane v. Mull. 18—Matter of Peters & Cochrane. 19—Same v. Steel Barrel Co of America. 20—E Moch Co v. Security Bank. 21—Same v. same. 22—Hughes v. Hughes. 23—Same v. same. 24—Matter of Sterry (Oregon) Reservoir. 25—Matter of Peters & Long Island R. R. 26—Matter of Neal, Jr. & Co. v. Froehlich. 27—Matter of Neal, Jr. & Co. (Relief Fund.) 28—Matter of Achet. 29—Wilhelmina v. Amble. 30—Little v. Nat'l Biscuit Co. 31—Matter of McClellan (Badger.) 32—Meledu v. Victor. 33—Hart Commercial Bank v. Delaware & Hudson Co. 34—Same v. Same. 35—Cuddihy v. Yantis & Co. 36—Nat'l Commercial Bank of Albany v. Delaware & Hudson Co. 37—New Tarrant and Ash Co. v. Bills of Sale. 38—Baum v. Myers. 39—People ex rel. Raymond v. Steinfeld Co. 40—Flurlano v. Illinois Surety Co. 41—Mark v. Stolte. 42—Ginsburg v. Klechlin. 43—Heidelbach v. Penn Rubber Co. 44—Perler v. Isaac. 45—Lazaro v. Lazaro. 46—Zyskind v. Zyskind. 47—Borwick v. Donegan. 48—Horodda v. Rice. 49—Wolff v. Jacob. 50—Horton v. Belmont Realty Co. 51—Mittledeutsche Private Bank v. Bosselman. 52—Campbell v. Kelssner. 53—People ex rel Ziegenhalu v. Ziegenhain. 54—Matter of Grant. 55—Jost v. Stautenberg. 56—Corfin v. Nat'l City Bank N. R. A. 57—De Lacy v. Frankel. 58—Matter of La Rue. (Joseph Cadwalader.) 59—Matter of Bonneford. 60—Matter of Barnett. 61—Matter of Heiman. 62—Hollings v. Draper. 63—Abbe v. Palmer. 64—Gilbert v. Hall. 65—Schoen v. Hallbrouck. 66—Gallipoli v. Patent Vulcanite Roofing Co. 67—Guaranteed Mtg Co v. Randrup. 68—Barclay Realty Co v. Warman. 69—Johnson v. Johnson. 70—Rot v. Pulitzer. 71—Ward v. Salomon. 72—Yanthenet v. Brooklyn Cooperage Co. 73—Kolb v. Earl. 74—Heyn v. Times Co. 75—Sloan v. Kroeger. 76—Matter of. 2478—Conant. 77—Babione v. Alperin. 78—Leonori v. Leonori. 79—Same v. same. 80—Northern Trust Co. v. Heaney. 81—Mortimer v. Nicholas Roofing Co. 82—Abraham v. Rice v. Nellie A. Kelly—Adolph J. Kahn. Emily Loewy v. N Y R E Security Co—Charles L. Kinsley.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J. Litigated motions. 1—Pearsall v. Pearsall. 2—Matter of Hall v. Montauk Steamboat Co. 4—Kauffman v. Wilbur et al. 5—People ex rel Hansen v. Waldo. 6—Conway v. Ghegan et al. 7—Massino v. Standard Varnish Works. 8—Similar v. Kennedy. 9—Jackson Diamond and Drill Co. 0—Lawyers Title Ins and Trust Co. v. Associated Midwood Co. 10—Fuchs & Co v. Lehman et al. 11—Matter of Brooks and Jacobs. 12—Matter of Gargan. 13—Matter of Conklin. 14—Matter of Connor. 15—Spindler v. Luthien. 16—Dunn v. Eppinger & Russell Co. 17—Eclapper v. Klapper. 18—Whittaker v. Swartz et al. 19—Lee v. Herbell et al. 20—Jaburg v. Pavlowitch. 21—Moneypenny et al v. Holstein et al. 22—Mercuria v. Brodie and another. 23—Matter of Gargan, (Scully.) 24—Pinto and another v. Penna and another. 25—Hart and another v. Klauber. 26—Seal v. Moore et al. 27—Flanigan v. Forsyth et al. 28—Gugel and another v. Hiscox and another. 29—Cody v. O'Dea. 30—Daly v. Daly. 31—Schulhof v. L. Michel Brewing Co. 32. 33—Farrell v. Jordan. 34—Voorhies v. Penn R R Co. 35—Woodrich v. Penn Tunnel & R R Co. 36—Hotel Lucerne and Restaurant Co v. Stripe. 37—Polish Mechanics and Tradesmens Assn v. Kaszyanski et al. 38—County of Nassau v. Klasan et al. 39—County of Nassau v. Hicks et al. 40—Matter of E 7th St. (Hafley.) 41—Mechanics Bank v. Graham et al. 42—Matter of Olson and another. (Potter.)

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III, Maddox, J.; Part IV., Jaycox, J.; Part V., Kelby, J. 4871—Clarke v. B H R R. 1723-1724—White v. Brennan and another. 1727—Van Hovenberg v. City of New York. 1732—Hayes v. B H R R. 1735—Dalessandro v. Same. 1736—Same v. Same. 1737—Same v. New York. 1741—Waxman v. B Q Co & Sub R R. 603—McConnell v. Centner and another. 803—Foresdin v. Michel Bwg Co. 1277—Ward v. City of New York. 1281—B H R R and another. 1129—Lavin v. City of New York. 1120—Holland v. Grasgnano. 396—Borough Const Co v. City of New York. 1041—Wheeler v. Tuttle. 1747—Milton v. B H R R. In advance of the day calendar stands over until Dec. 1. Highest number reached on regular call, 1,782.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials.—Kelly, J. 171—Colyer v. Rich'd K Fox Pub Co. 107—Gerstenhaber v. Silver. 135—Logan v. Donovan. 413—Ross v. Picker. 407—Vernon v. Motor Boat Co. of Cuba. 474—Werner v. Leibowitz. 475—Wills v. Wills. 485—Donohue v. Donohue. The remaining cases marked ready on the call of Friday, Nov. 21, will appear on the day calendar and be called for trial on Monday, Dec. 1, 1913.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Benedict, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S. Wills of Lettice Hall, Patrick Doyle, Marie Carnarele, and Peter Cleary. Accountings of Charles Bacigloupe, V Kohler, William Soderberg, Michael Moran, N Eretman, Rudolph Bauman, J H Bates, Henry Hegeman, James O'Reilly, John Schlegel, Louis La France, Fredrick Wellman, William Frewhitter, J L McMahon, Ruth Normile, Henry Burkernell, Barene Infants, Eugene Coyle, Marian Fain, Garcoine Infants, Agnes Titus, Elizabeth Haines, Antonio Serrenth, A M Semers, George Hudson, H Black, Anna C Haack, Charles Iverohis, Louis Chaison, Joshua Oldham, Gottlieb Eichle, Benjamin Freier, Charles Feltman, Lou Wintjen, John Pfortner, George Brinkerhoff, Keegan Infants, K Friedlander, Luigi Passarello, R Mannix, John Mooney, John Rooney, Sophia Hauk, Jessie Porter and Thomas Shaw. Contested calendar. Wills of Mary Clausen and Ida M Miller.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Sallsbury, Frederick, Thomas Scott, Nicholas Olsen, Charles Rawlauitus, Harry Bloom, Herman Behman, Augustine Pasquaile, and Paul Catrona.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Tiernan, J. Edward Swift, Harry Fay, James Hughes, William Diamond, and Wm. Jam Bailey.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part III.—Moore, J. James R Clark, Harry Pfaehoff, James McLoughlin, Peter Franco, Rocco Fetto, John Fetto, Edward Hultz, and Thomas Kelly.

Queens County.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J. Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.—Rosenbaum v. Miller. 121—Hall v. Rissmann. 122—Elsenberg v. Elsenberg. 123—Marino v. B H R R Co. 101—Bernsen v. Juniper Park Corp. 97—Fischer v. Reegan et al. 108—Davis v. Feldman et al. 107—Stanczka v. Nat Sugar Ref Co. 128—Rosecoe Co v. Linde et al. 124—Stavrakes v. C I & R Ry Co. 138—Rustman v. same. 110, 111—Hellas v. Woods. 133, 132—Ellis v. N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 130—Niemyiski v. Brewster & Co. 141—Kennedy v. N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 120—Krieger v. Hawes. Remainder of calendar passed for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Crane, J. Held in the County Court House in Long Island City, N. Y. Court opens and calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Gavegan, J. 935—Schiemann v. Musical Mutual Pro Union. 735—Bucelli v. Harris. 773—Helmach v. Mason-Seaman Transp Co. 779—Strum v. Mason-Seaman Transp Co. 1332—Lehrman v. Siegman. 1336—Fischeraver v. Pittsburgh Con Co. 741—De Turke v. Bauer. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Dugro, J. 1102—Frank v. Belmont Realty Co. 122—Neu v. Fuller Express Co. 876—Stein v. Nassau Electric R. R. 884—Turner v. McClenahan. 885—Bedalle v. Interborough R T Co. 854—Kelt v. Forward v. Assn. 1296—Pery v. Ledlea. 798—Hetherston v. Central Park, &c., R R. 1228—Funke v. Clay Cont & Bldg Mat'l Co. 1337—Greenberg v. N Y Rys. 1334—Middleton v. Interborough R T Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Pendleton, J. The highest number reached in regular order on the trial calendar of Tuesday, Nov. 25, was 1,000. Remainder passed under Rule 1. 13

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Mullan, J. Motions. Undefended divorce. 1—Hall v. Hall. 2—Joseph v. Joseph. 3—Lewis v. Lewis. 4—Rubin v. Rubin. 5—Rios v. SS City of Montgomery. 6—Kelly v. Kelly. 7—Same v. same. 8—Same v. same. 9—Same v. same. 10—Same v. same. 11—Same v. same. 12—Same v. same. 13—Same v. same. 14—Same v. same. 15—Same v. same. 16—Same v. same. 17—Same v. same. 18—Same v. same. 19—Same v. same. 20—Same v. same. 21—Same v. same. 22—Same v. same. 23—Same v. same. 24—Same v. same. 25—Same v. same. 26—Same v. same. 27—Same v. same. 28—Same v. same. 29—Same v. same. 30—Same v. same. 31—Same v. same. 32—Same v. same. 33—Same v. same. 34—Same v. same. 35—Same v. same. 36—Same v. same. 37—Same v. same. 38—Same v. same. 39—Same v. same. 40—Same v. same. 41—Same v. same. 42—Same v. same. 43—Same v. same. 44—Same v. same. 45—Same v. same. 46—Same v. same. 47—Same v. same. 48—Same v. same. 49—Same v. same. 50—Same v. same. 51—Same v. same. 52—Same v. same. 53—Same v. same. 54—Same v. same. 55—Same v. same. 56—Same v. same. 57—Same v. same. 58—Same v. same. 59—Same v. same. 60—Same v. same. 61—Same v. same. 62—Same v. same. 63—Same v. same. 64—Same v. same. 65—Same v. same. 66—Same v. same. 67—Same v. same. 68—Same v. same. 69—Same v. same. 70—Same v. same. 71—Same v. same. 72—Same v. same. 73—Same v. same. 74—Same v. same. 75—Same v. same. 76—Same v. same. 77—Same v. same. 78—Same v. same. 79—Same v. same. 80—Same v. same. 81—Same v. same. 82—Same v. same. 83—Same v. same. 84—Same v. same. 85—Same v. same. 86—Same v. same. 87—Same v. same. 88—Same v. same. 89—Same v. same. 90—Same v. same. 91—Same v. same. 92—Same v. same. 93—Same v. same. 94—Same v. same. 95—Same v. same. 96—Same v. same. 97—Same v. same. 98—Same v. same. 99—Same v. same. 100—Same v. same. 101—Same v. same. 102—Same v. same. 103—Same v. same. 104—Same v. same. 105—Same v. same. 106—Same v. same. 107—Same v. same. 108—Same v. same. 109—Same v. same. 110—Same v. same. 111—Same v. same. 112—Same v. same. 113—Same v. same. 114—Same v. same. 115—Same v. same. 116—

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Harlem Property in Trade for Bronx Flats—Private Dwelling Sales—Augustus A. Low Home on Brooklyn Heights Bought for Apartment Alteration—Big Railroad Deal in Flushing.

No large deals characterized the Manhattan realty market yesterday. In the Bronx, however, and in Brooklyn the volume of business was very good. In Brooklyn additional evidence of the change in the Heights locality from private residences to apartments was shown in the sale of the large dwelling by the Augustus A. Low estate at 356 Columbia Heights for alteration by the new owners into apartments.

In the west Harlem section a corner lot was sold which involved a trade for improved Bronx property. The three story dwelling on the northeast corner of Edgecombe Avenue and 139th Street was sold by the Crosby estate. The plot is 18 by 80. It was bought by the Kovacs Construction Company, which gave in exchange the two newly-completed flats at 813 and 817 Faile Street. Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

Metropolitan Club's Transfer.

The transfer was recorded yesterday of the Metropolitan Club property on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, 100.5 by 225. It has been held in the name of Charles Lanier and others, and was transferred to Mr. Lanier, John L. Cadwalader, and Henry Anson C. Taylor, as joint tenants. The property is subject to a mortgage of $1,500,000.

Buyer for Private Dwellings.

Private dwellings were an important factor in yesterday's market, several sales being recorded, and one or two other reported pending. On the upper west side Gertrude L. Smith purchased from Mrs. Edwin F. Winn 16 West Ninety-sixth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100.11. The property, which was held at about $21,000, is located two doors west of the house of Mrs. A. E. Stetson, head of the First Church of Christ Scientist, which occupies the adjoining corner of Central Park West.

Further north on Washington Heights the four-story private dwelling, 99 West 162d Street, adjoining Hamilton Place, was sold to an investor. The structure occupies a lot 20 by 100. Ernest A. Schultz is the owner of record.

Tenement Property.

John J. Robinson is a client of Joseph P. Day, purchased from the Phillip M. Smith estate 3 Sixth Avenue, a three-story tenement on a lot 29 by 70 between Bleecker and West Fourth Street. The property was scheduled to be sold at public auction yesterday by Mr. Day.

Bronx Borough.

The vacant block front on the west side of Prospect Avenue between 168th and 169th Street has been sold by the Hudson Realty Company to the Carmine Club Company. The plot, which fronts 200 feet on the Avenue, 100 feet on each street, will be improved with five six-story apartment houses. Andrew Quinn negotiated the deal.

Andrew Hollands has purchased from the Fifth Avenue Road and Mortgage Company, Inc., a plot 50 by 100 on the Jerome Avenue extension, on which he will erect a two-story dwelling on a lot 25.6 by 100 feet between 193d Street and East Kingsbridge Road.

The Martinband has sold for Isaac Ratman to Annie Burton a five-story flat, containing 20 rooms and 2 stores, on lot 25 by 110 in the Bedford Park section.

A. A. Low Brooklyn Home Sold.

One of the few remaining dwellings in the choice Brooklyn Heights residential section has just been sold by the estate of Augustus A. Low, and will be remodeled for apartments. It is the four-story dwelling at 356 Columbia Heights, on a plot 25 feet wide, having an irregular depth. The property, which is on the northeast corner of Clark Street, has a total depth on the plot of 150 feet. The purchasers, Edmund M. Mixsell and Alexander S. Bennett, of Brooklyn, have let the alteration work and plans to Hopkins and Morton were the brokers in the sale. Marston were the brokers.

Brooklyn.

Tutino and Gerry have sold for Max Strudler to Emil Stern, for investment, the three-story and double brick store and tenements on plot 23 by 100 known as 1 to 5 New Main, broker has sold the three-story brick tenement on the corner of Fourth Street, near Second Avenue, for Mrs. Rose Greenfield to Mrs. Rose Freeman. The Greenfield Real Estate Company effected the sale of the three-story brick tenement on the northeast corner of Bedford Avenue and Hancock Street, for Mrs. Rose Freeman to Mrs. Rose Greenfield. The property is 20 by 75 feet.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for a term of years the three-story and basement dwelling at 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue, to Mrs. Frederick Cromwell. The plot, which fronts 20 feet on the Street, has a depth of 100 feet. The property was recently remodelled for the present occupant. Mrs. Cromwell is a daughter of Mrs. Russell Sage.

Elliman & Co. have also leased for a term of years the three-story and basement dwelling at 12 East Fifty-seventh Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue, to Mrs. Edward Tuck. The plot, which fronts 20 feet on the Street, has a depth of 100 feet. The property was recently remodelled for the present occupant. Mrs. Tuck is a daughter of Mrs. Russell Sage.

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Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have

Real Estate

Real Estate at Auction.

Manhattan—For Sale or to Let.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Real Estate Wanted.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Mortgage Loans.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Public Notices.

Purchase and Exchange.

Dogs, Birds and Poultry.

Pianos and Organs.

Lost.

Found.

Lost and Found Cats and Dogs.

Business Opportunities.

Business Notices.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

Washington Square West Side.

Riverside.

Bronx.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

Boarders Wanted.

West Side.

Country Board.

New Jersey.

Bronx.

Furnished Rooms.

East Side.

Furnished Rooms.

West Side.

Brooklyn.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished.

Help Wanted Female.

Help Wanted. Male.

Instruction.

Help Wanted. Male.

Agents Wanted.

Situations Wanted.

Female.

Situations Wanted.

Male.

Employment Bureaus.

Situations Wanted—Domestic.

Schools.

Automobile Exchange.

Automobiles for Rent.

Automobile Instruction.

For Sale Miscellaneous.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WHOLE CITY NEEDS TIMES SQ. STATION

General Protest Likely Unless Commission Sees Fit to Modify Plans.

CIVIC BODIES MAY ACT

Representatives of Great Property Interests Say That the Problem Is Not a Local One.

Unless the Public Service Commission sees its way to modify its plans for the disintegration of the traffic of the new subways by separating the IRT, BMT and the Tenth-ave. express systems at Times Square, it will have to face a protest from all parts of the city. Although those who have property and business interests near Forty-second and Broadway naturally are the most active in the opposition to the indiscriminate adoption of such a plan, it is realized that it is a matter in which every citizen who travels, more or less concerned, may have a voice.

While two of the large property owners of the city, Robert Goelet, representing the Goelet estate, and Nicholas Fish, president of the John Jacob Astor estate, declined yesterday to make any statement for publication, it was learned that there would be no possible question in the minds of the executives of trusts and estates of large holdings, as to the necessity of securing adequate facilities for the handling of the enormous crowds which will be concentrated at the Forty-second Street and Broadway station. Capitalization of the properties in the vicinity of Times Square is enormous, and the owners of the property are prepared to spend large sums of money to protect their interests.

The President of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners, Edward M. Bassett, who is also a member of the Public Service Commission, declined yesterday to discuss the plans of the commission, but it was learned that the commissioners have been considering the matter for some time, and that they have had under consideration the plan to separate the IRT, BMT and Tenth-ave. express systems at Times Square. It is understood that the commissioners have been considering the plan of having the Tenth-ave. express system run from the Bronx to the Battery, and that the IRT and BMT systems would be operated on the present lines.

The Public Service Commission has been asked to hold a public hearing on the plans for the Times Square station, and it is expected that the hearing will be held within a few days. Many protests are expected to be made against the plan, and it is probable that the commissioners will be asked to change the plans.

EARLE GONE TO ITALY?

First Wife's Lawyers Search Four Cities in Vain for Her Son.

Word that Ralph Earle, the 4-year-old son of Mrs. Emma Earle Fleischmann, divorced wife and first wife of Leon Fleischmann, had arrived from Antwerp yesterday on the Red Star steamship Finland was received by Mrs. Fleischmann's counsel, Herbert Parsons, of Parsons, Shepard & Cutting, 30 Broad-st., last night. Mr. Parsons said that Mrs. Fleischmann had received a cablegram from Antwerp saying that Ralph had arrived there on the Finland, and that he was in charge of Mrs. Fleischmann's former governess, Miss Mary Wilkinson, who had taken the boy to Europe on the steamship Kroonland, which sailed from New York on Nov. 8.

Mr. Parsons said that Mrs. Fleischmann had received a letter from Miss Wilkinson, dated Nov. 8, in which she said that she had taken the boy to Europe because Mrs. Fleischmann had been ill and unable to look after him herself. Mr. Parsons said that Mrs. Fleischmann had been under the impression that Ralph was in Europe with Miss Wilkinson, and that she had not been aware that he had been taken to Europe without her consent.

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ASK WILSON TO CUT MASS.

PRIMARIES CASE CLOSES.

Senator Carroll and Luke O'Reilly to Hear Verdict To-day.

HUNT FOR A $10,000 NECKLACE OF PEARLS

Harry W. Shattuck, Jeweler, Arrested After Holding It on Consignment.

REFUSES TO AID POLICE

Obtained the Pearls on Nov. 4 and Said He Would Find a Purchaser.

Detectives were sent scurrying about the city yesterday in an attempt to find a necklace composed of fifty-four graduated pearls worth more than $10,000 that Harry W. Shattuck, a jeweler of 111 Fifth Avenue, had turned it over to on Nov. 4 to Harry W. Shattuck, a jeweler of 10 Maiden Lane, who said he could find a purchaser.

Shattuck was arrested yesterday morning by Detectives Donnelly and Schubert of the East Twenty-second Street Station on the charge of grand larceny, but although he was questioned for more than an hour and then arraigned before Magistrate Marsh in the Essex Market Court he refused to tell what had become of the pearls. He was held under $1,500 bail to await further hearing next Friday. Later in the afternoon, at the request of the police, bail was raised to $5,000. Shattuck was unable to put in the bonds and was remanded to the Tombs.

Shattuck, when he was arrested, was found with a ticket which led the police to make further inquiries into the matter, and it was learned that the necklace had been offered for sale by Shattuck to Mrs. Frederick Vietor, wife of Frederick Vietor, a retired manufacturer of 100 Park Row, and another showed that he had pawned diamond rings valued at $1,000 with Isaac Lowenstein & Co., pawnbrokers, of 100 Park Row.

Mrs. Vietor told the police that Shattuck had called at her home on Nov. 4 and showed her the necklace, which he said he had been commissioned to sell. He asked $10,000 for it, but Mrs. Vietor said that she could not afford to buy it. Shattuck then left the necklace with her, saying that he would call for it later.

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GIRLS ON THANKSGIVING

PRIMARIES CASE CLOSES

ADVERTISEMENT.

Velour $3.00 instead of $5.00

Once more Tooly Wagner has gotten the better of all other makers of the immediate past of the new dropped brim Velour Hats at $3.00.

These new Velours are not only $2.00 less than Velours of their quality always elsewhere, but they are made in that new shape, trimmed brim style that no other maker has thought of yet. No doubt you will see advance Velour shapes for the $5.00 mark, but Tooly Wagner has led it.

You will find the new Velours with smart ribbon or ferrule band, in any of the Tooly Wagner 72 Greater New York stores. Directory of stores: Address Dept. 2811 Tooly Wagner, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO TRY NEW POLICE SIGNAL

West Thirteenth Street Patrolmen to Make the Tests.

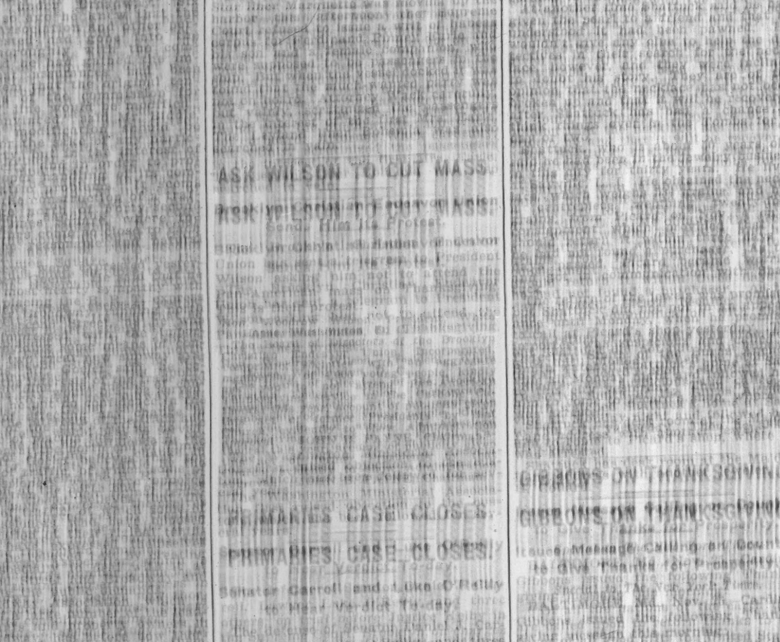
Police Commissioner Waldo announced yesterday that the Twenty-third Precinct, with headquarters on West Thirteenth Street, would be the scene of the first practical test of a new system of police signaling. The system was planned by experts of the telephone company and the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity to make it possible for the latter department to get into touch immediately with the man on patrol who is nearest to the point where there is trouble with the water mains, gas pipes or electric wires. Police telephone boxes will be placed on the lamp posts in the district, and the patrolmen will be provided with keys to open the boxes. Each box will be connected with the nearest station house, and the patrolmen will report to the station house at regular intervals.

GIRLS FROM STARLAND

GIRLS ON THANKSGIVING

Regal

A Shoe for a Purpose $4



"Astor" Patent Button Boot

A four-dollar boot with the six-dollar look—for Thanksgiving go-aways or stay-at-homes—"benched" of superfine Patent Leather with a Matt Calf Top—medium-narrow, slender, tapering toe—perforated tip—close-trimmed sole—arched shank—military heel—six buttons and silk-sewed buttonholes—the "smartest" and most serviceable Walking or Formal-Wear Boot, with all the Regal style-supremacy and "built-in" quality.

Exclusive Custom Styles, $4 to $5

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5th Ave. at 21st; 14th St. at 3rd Ave.; 125th St. at 7th Ave.; 40 West 34th St.

BROOKLYN
701 Broadway; 1040 Broadway; 1375 Broadway
357 Fulton St.; 512 Fulton St.; 466 Fifth Ave.

NEWARK, N. J.
825 Broad St.

JERSEY CITY
108 Newark Ave.

What You Cannot See

There are many things about a suit or overcoat that you cannot see—their presence or absence is only manifest after long wear.

Those things you assume to be in your clothes if you buy them of a reputable house.

You are safe in dealing with a firm that has a reputation for Quality Merchandise, for such a reputation takes a long time to build, and is a very precious asset and, like most precious things, is easily destroyed.

We have spent years of time and thousands of dollars in building our business reputation as Value Givers in Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods.

And because we know that the slightest misstatement would bring that reputation down like a house of cards, you may rest assured that when we say our Wallach-Hart-Schaffner & Marx Clothes, our Hats, our Haberdashery offer the greatest values in New York, at their prices, we say it advisedly and only after careful investigation.

So if you want the best clothes your money can buy at $25, or $18 or any other price up to $50—or if value in Hats or Furnishings means anything to you, come to a Wallach store.

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